25FEB1915

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 48 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb.				
27th ,,	Moldavia.....	10000	-- --	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	-- --	..
13th ,,	Egypt	8000	-- --	..
20th ,,	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	-- --	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurozumi	4625	17th Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano'	5934	24th Feb.	7th March.
Hosen Maru	T Terada	3786	11th March	23rd March
Ikoma Maru..	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class *Single*	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool.'	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 6 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday, 26th February *Direct

LINGA 2,185, Mon. 1st March, †P. B. D. and C. M.

"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 4th February §C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.
§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 4th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on 26th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 4th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

25th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	989
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,425
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Head Office 121.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS
B. O. C. GREASES
B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos: 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1889.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 6 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5, p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION by a Hindu, Clerk or any other capacity, in Bombay or abroad. Apply to Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5520

WANTED during spare hours WORK such as TUTIONS, KEEPING of ACCOUNTS, RENT COLLECTING, etc. Please write to "A. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3132

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club. 3120 Rangoon.

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED, as a temporary measure, a Bandmaster for the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles. House provided—Apply stating salary required, and with copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 2/5th Gurkhas, Abbottabad. 3120

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

WANTED BUYERS.—For new chawl near Coorla, Ry. Station, monthly rent Rs. 200. A chawl at Khar Road, Bandra. A vacant plot of ground 7,000 square yards at Dharavi. Apply to D. A. PITGAONKAR, Vakil, High Court, Girgaum Back Road.

WANTED 1ST CLASS ENGINEER for ICE FACTORY. Liberal salary and young first class engineer for up-country spinning and weaving mill. Board Trade certificate preferred, and Electrical wireman pay upto Rs. 40. Apply immediately to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5524

WANTED.—A CAPABLE EUROPEAN MANAGER, to supervise a Rink of Skating and Dance, etc., on a hilly station, salary according to qualification.
Also one PIANIST and one VIOLINIST. Preference only will be given to those having thorough experience in music, salary according to qualification.
Apply to Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5530

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.
Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem., 6121 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST for an engineering firm. Must have previous experience and be a good Correspondent. State speed. Apply stating age and salary expected to "T. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5505

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE.—Old unserviceable rails of various lengths from 10 to 24 feet suitable for buildings. Rate -/12/- annas a foot. Apply to—
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
5274 N. W. Railway, Lahore.

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A beautiful and valuable collection of stamps of the whole world; in all about 50,000 different specimens including the rarest.
Owner desirous to part with the lot for a reasonable amount. Also another of Portugal and Colonies, all unused. Apply Mr. L. C. RONCON, Ellis Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay. 5501

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—FOR SALE STEAM LAUNCH "CIRCE" 49 feet over all by 9 feet 9 inches beam by 5 feet 9 inches deep. Steel hull with wooden deck.
Engine—Compound Cylinders 7 inches and 14 inches by 10 inches stroke.
Boiler 6' 0" diameter by 7' 3" long. Working pressure 100 pounds.
The launch to be sold in its present state and will be at the purchasers' risk from date of acceptance of offer within five days of which the price should be paid.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on Friday 5th March, 1915.
The launch can be seen at the Port Trust Workshop's Basin, Clark Bunder.
No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in the event of the tenderer withdrawing his tender before the receipt of Trustees' decision.
(Sd.) P. GLYNN MESSENT.
M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
23rd February, 1915. 5528

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—House No. 434 Girgaum, Thakordwar now in occupation of the Indu-Prakash Press from 1st March. Inquire CANJEE DWARKADASS, 83, Mint Road, Fort. 5502

TO BE LET.—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

TO LET.—Unfurnished 2nd floor, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, from March 1st, rent Rs. 235. Apply Dr. CARR, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5514

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100 and first floor Rs. 110. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5475 Choupaty Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1915. 5526

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5503

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer up to 4 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1915, for the following contracts for the year 1915-1916:—
(A) Right of collecting toll fees within Bandra Municipal limits.
(B) Right of recovering rent of the Circular Building.
(C) Occupying Municipal Khar Property.
(D) Supplying road metal quarried from sea shore and from Municipal quarries near tanneries—approximately 250 Brass.
(E) Supplying Kerosine Oil—approximately 12,000 gallons.
(F) Supplying bullocks for Street Watering Carts.
2. Forms of tender re: the above contracts and articles of agreement in each case can be obtained on application to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality on payment of Rs. 2.
3. Tenders must be made on the forms supplied separately for each class of contract and the cover superscribed "Tender for" and bear the tenderer's name and address.
4. The Managing Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserve to itself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject the whole tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of a tender.
H. J. LILLEY,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Dated the 23rd February, 1915. 5527

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI DHANJIBHAI SETHNA, ESQUIRE, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant Receiver in suit No. 540 of 1911 in which Thakersey Lakhmidas is the plaintiff and Khimji Goculdas, Vithaldas Goculdas, Narandas Goculdas, Purshotum Goculdas, and others are Defendants, has contracted to sell to our client Ranchordas Hunsraj the Ghat Kooper property in the schedule hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortagage lease lien sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 2784.4 square yards or thereabouts situate at and fronting Ghat Kooper Road at Ghat Kooper Talooka Salsette Zilla Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Thana and bearing Survey No. 256, Pot No. 1 (part) and bounded on the North by the property of Ranchordas Dharsi and other members of the branch of Dharsi Bhimji, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Goculdas and other members of the branch of Vallabhodas Bhimji and on or towards the West by Ghat Kooper Road.
Dated this 24th February, 1915.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
5537 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of utilizing the blood produced in the Bandora Slaughter Houses for the period of one year commencing from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915.
Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public Securities and to bear no interest in the former case and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.
For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of Markets.
Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay 24th February, 1915. 5536

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify that my client has contracted to purchase from Mrs. Angelin Braz Nanon, the following property:—
The property is situate in the village site of Bandra, registered No. 34 in the map marked sheet Bandra No. 1, containing about 287 square yards together with a dwelling-house and an adjoining one standing thereon, house No. 78 in the district of Kolwad. It is exempted from assessment. It is bounded on or towards the East by Chapel Road, on or towards the West by R. Survey No. 301, on or towards the North by City Survey No. 31 and 33 and on or towards the South by the City Survey No. 35. So all those persons who claim any right or title to the said property are informed that if they do not bring in their claims to my office within the period of 14 days from the date of this notice their claims would be deemed to have been waived. My client would not be responsible for any claims brought after expiration of the period of this notice.
VASUDEO TRIMBAK JOSHI,
B.A., LL.B.
23rd February, 1915. 5532

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOSAN MARU" having arrived on the 24th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 5534

NOTICES.

NOTICE:

RE: ESTATE OF ROSE GRACIAS... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ROSE GRACIAS, deceased, who died at Bandra in the Thana District on or about the 21st day of November, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 16th day of February, 1915, to William Francis Rowe and Thomas Rowe both of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Bombay, Dated this 22nd day of February 1915.
(Sd.) DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
5508 Executors' Attorneys.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE will commence on the 1st March and continue to the end of the month. 5484

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5436 RAJPUTANA.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, FANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY the 28th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the New Church, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising, dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelain ware, rich upholstered drawing room suits, sweet tonde Schiedmayer Schonne's Cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, marble topped tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, table ornamentss, carpets, iron single and double beds, mirror doors almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, meat safe, bentwood chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of E. Grindlay, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY 27TH FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jairaj House" near Sassoon Docks, Middle Colaba, Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood well made household furniture comprising, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe, rich glass and porcelain ware rich upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich pictures, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich table ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirrored almirahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, book stands, sofas, Singer's hand sewing machine, gent's bicycle, cookings utensils, etc. etc.
The property of J. N. Schnieder Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

By order of and under instructions from RAJA BAHADUR SHIWLAL MOTILAL the proprietor of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills and on account and at the risk of Sha Bapulal Ishwerdas, Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co. auctioneers will sell by Public Auction 252 bales of yarn of the following description at Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills situate at Tardeo on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.)
DESCRIPTION OF 252 BALES YARN.
7 bales No. 14, lbs. 400, of contract No. 8 of January, 1914.
39 bales No. 20½ lbs. 300, of contract No. 24 of 14th March, 1914.
33 bales 20½ lbs. 400 of contract No. 31 of 29th June, 1914.
36 bales No. 22½ lbs. 400 of contract No. 23 of 14th March, 1914.
14 bales 22½ lbs., 400 antee 24 of contract No. 20 of 26th February, 1914.
50 bales 16½ lbs. 400 antee 33, of contract No. 32 of 29th January, 1914.
73 bales 6½ lbs. 400 of contract No. 32 of 29th January, 1914.
D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT KATHA BAZAR (DONGRI COOLY STREET), AND AT JERAJBHAI STREET (NEAR THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP), AT FORAS ROAD AND AT HAMALWADI (NEXT TO COTTON GODOWNS AND BEHIND THE HINDU BAKERY), AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—
LOT NO. 2:—KATHA BAZAR (DONGRI COOLY STREET). PROPERTY, THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (some time past known as Cotton Secrew) situate on the west side of the Dongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150, and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south formerly by the property of Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all which said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.
Lot No. 3. Jarajbhai Street Property, (near the Municipal Workshop) at Foras Road, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Bai Awabai Byramji Hormusji is the Lessor together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.
Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property, (next to cotton godowns and behind the Hindu Bakery) at Lower Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "A" ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Tadiwalla.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which is to take place THIS DAY THURSDAY the 25th instant is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 8th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S.T.), each day.

On SUNDAY the 7th prox., at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooper house corner Grant Road, near London Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and open carved household furniture, rich glass ware best plated ware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, solid Mahogany sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side boards and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, rich ornaments, old Satsooma tea-sets and vases, bronze and parian figures, one cottage piano one large musical box, wall clocks, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyras, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, bent wood chairs, verandah benches, hat and umbrella stands, etc., etc., the property of T. J. Symes, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

THE REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE OF VAUDEVILLE

To-Night at 6-30 10 p.m.

ANOTHER GREAT GALA NIGHT AND STILL ANOTHER GREAT PRODUCTION

For the First Time on any Stage

A REVUSICAL COMEDY ENTITLED

THE GIRL IN THE MUSIC SHOP

A Merry Tuneful Entertainment combining the Essentials of Revue and Musical Comedy featuring the Brightest, Wittiest Songs and Duets from the Current London Revues.

A CONCENTRATION OF REFINED MIRTH AND MELODY

CAST:

Miss Lovemore .. Miss Nora Moore.
Mr. Bluebottle .. Mr. Lew Marks.
Mademoiselle Topsee .. Miss May Sherrard.
Hiram P. Annows .. Mr. Eddie Martyn.
Florrie the Flapper. Miss Gertie Brooks.
Apollo and Bunder } The Super-Knuts. { Mr. Lew Marks. Mr. Eddie Martyn.

Scene: Messrs. Violet and Co.'s Music Stores, Bombutta.
"A Rose by any other name would sound as sweet"
—*Shakespeare?*
Excerpts from "Business as Usual"
"Nuts and Wine"
"Hello, Tango"
"—And Very Nice Too!"
"The Passing Show"
AND OTHER LONDON REVUES

OUR GREAT LOCAL FEATURES
SATURDAY'S AND WEDNESDAY'S RACES.
SCENES ON THE COURSE
SCENES IN THE PADDOCK
ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN WOUNDED AT LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL.
A Picture of Great Local, Imperial, and Historical Interest.
ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAHS OF KISHENGARH AND BIKANIR from the Seat of War
OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE OF WAR NEWS
WIFFLES AT THE FRONT
A Yell! a Scream!! This famous Comedian in a Masterpiece.
A PROGRAMME REPLETE WITH INTEREST AND LAUGHTER.
WE MAKE NO RASH PROMISES
WHAT WE SAY DO DO WE DO DO
WE DELIVER THE GOODS.
The Management beg to announce that until further notice there will be no matinee on Saturdays at 4-30.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Monday, 1st March (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session from 9 to 11
Friday, 5th March
CINDERELLA DANCE
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for year ending 31st March, 1916, for all or any of the following supplies.

Tenders for the supplies.—1, 8, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 29, 31, 32, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59.—To be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant upto one p.m., (B. T.) THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1915.

Tender for the supplies.—2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 19, 20, 27, 34, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67 and 68. To be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant upto one p.m. (B. T.) MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915.

Tender for the supplies.—9, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 49 and 54. To be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant upto one p.m. (B. T.) THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1915.

Tender for the supplies.—6, 10, 28, 33, 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 53, 60, 63, and 64. To be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant upto one p.m. (B. T.) MONDAY, the 15th March, 1915.

Schedule No.	Description of articles	Amount of Deposit. Rs.
1.	Axespick, Shovels, Spades &c.	125
2.	Balls and Ball Valves.	50
3.	Baskets and Cane.	250
4.	Belting.	70
5.	Blankets & Cumblees.	150
6.	Bolts & Nuts.	100
7.	Brooms & Ribs Goa.	225
8	Brushes.	25
9.	Buckets Galvanized.	70
10.	Canvas & Hose Canvas.	100
11.	Capes & Coats.	75
12.	Charcoal & Firewood.	250
13.	Cloth Dungry.	50
14.	Coats Water-proof.	125
15.	Crockery, Glassware, Lamp-ware.	150
16.	Cutlery.	10
17.	Electrical goods.	75
18.	Files & Rasps.	25.
19.	Globes Glass pine.	20
20.	Globes & Lanterns (Marked B. M. C.)	75
21.	Greases & Oils.	150
22.	Hardware.	400
23.	Harness & Saddlery.	35
24.	Hoses Iron or Powras.	50
25.	Hose Canvas Europe Special quality.	300
26.	Hose India Rubber.	300
27.	Iron & Steel Mild.	600
28.	Lead Pig.	450
29.	Leather goods.	200.
30.	Line coir.	70
31.	Metals.	375
32.	Miscellaneous Articles.	200
33.	Motor Accessories.	10
34.	Nails, pins, shoes, & washers.	200
35.	Nails & Screws Iron.	30
36.	Nose string.	20
37.	Nuts Rivets & Washers.	40
38.	Oils Castor & Sweet.	125
39.	Oil Cocaonut.	200
40.	Oil Kerosine & Petrol.	600
41.	Oil Linseed & Turpentine.	125
42.	Oils Lubricating.	250
43.	Oil paints varnish &c.	75
44.	Packings.	225
45.	Paint.	175
46.	Pans & pots earthen.	150
47.	Pitch & Tar.	100
48.	Plumbers stores.	60
49.	Rope Coir & Rubber hand.	50
50.	Rope Cotton.	50
51.	Rope Manila.	50
52.	Rubber goods.	100
53.	Salt, Soap & Soda.	75
54.	Shafts wooden.	25
55.	Ship Chandlers Stores.	150
56.	Steel cast.	100
57.	Tarpaulin Canvas.	150
58.	Testers Smoke.	40
59.	Tools.	250
60.	Tubes & Tyres for Motors.	50
61.	Umbrellas.	60
62.	Waste Cotton.	200
63.	Wool lead.	75
64.	Yarn.	50
65.	Iron Castings General.	1,000
66.	Iron Castings work-shops.	200
67.	Timber General.	500
68.	Timber Benteak & Calicut logs.	600

2. Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3 Tenders should be delivered duly signed in the Chief Accountant's Office on the respective dates in separate sealed covers to be superscribed "1 supply of Axes pick, Shovels, Spades" 2 supply of Balls & Ball Valves and like.

4. The deposit accompanying each tender (without which no tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatsoever nature in connection with the execution of the contract.

5. An additional deposit on contracts 65, 66 & 67 amounting to Rs. 1,000, 200 & 500 respectively (as shown above) and 1 to 64 & 68 further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to 10o/o on the contract amount, not to bear interest if in cash will have to be made by the Contractors whose tender may be accepted.

6. Tenders containing rates in respect of a few items only in any of the Schedules will be considered but acceptance of such incomplete tenders will only be possible when there is a marked difference in rate.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN.
M. S. E., A. M. I. M. E.
Storekeeper.

Central Stores, Chinchpoogli.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1915.

5535.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FRONTING KHOTECHI WADI AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messers. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the under described immovable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Penson and Tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements or a dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khotechi Wadi near Girgaum fronting the said Khotechi Wadi on the South and East side thereof without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Philip Miranda, on or towards the South and East by Khotechi Wadi public passage aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 674, new No. 3023, old survey No. 2/559 and new survey No. 2/7755 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1155 and Street No. 102, Khotechi Wadi.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messers. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the mortgagees herein at their office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 25, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1915.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on Monday 29th March 1915.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1915.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1915, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only—all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 15th of April 1915.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1914-1915.

(Sd.) H. C. QUINN,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 13th February, 1915. 5420

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B-10

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 4 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agents.

49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

Another Exclusive Attraction in Film Masterpiece.
WILSON BARRETT'S FAMOUS PLAY.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

6,000 Feet—In Four Parts.

The great world-famous Film depicting the horrors of oppression by the Romans in the time of Nero.

A Film of the season that is unsurpassable for its Quality Photography, Acting, Staging and Costumes.

MOST ELABORATE SCENES. ROMAN DRESSES.
FIERCE LIONS. ATHLETES. ARENA.

Performed by the most eminent actors and actresses and produced at an enormous cost of thousands.

IT IS A WONDERFUL AND MOST IMPRESSIVE PRODUCTION YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE.

3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.

1st Show—6-45 to 8-15; 2nd Show—8-30 to 10; 3rd Show—10-15 to 11-45.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5 to 6-03.
Extra Show—11-45 to 1-15.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

Except for moderately heavy falls of rain at Port Blair and Cochin the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Some thunder showers in the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has become normal; night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in Kathiawar but has become normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north-eastern districts and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen; it is now in excess at night in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad and in defect elsewhere. Night temperature has risen and is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in south Malabar; Cochin records 2·27ins. Temperature has become normal everywhere.

Some showers are likely in Malabar and possible in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIOHS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of February, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Part 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	64.7	53.0	91	..	5.57	—3.71
Do. (23rd)	63.7	53.0	85	..	5.57	—3.60
Jask	81.1	61.9	60	..	0.40	—2.64
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.1	48.4	62	..	0.32	—0.77
Rawalpindi	69.9	40.0	79	..	7.85	2.04
Lahore	76.4	45.8	77	..	3.61	1.22
Hissar	79.7	45.5	62	..	2.47	..
Ambala	74.7	46.1	77	..	3.76	—0.67
Delhi	70.0	52.0	79	..	7.66	5.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.4	50.0	69	..	4.08	2.78
Mainpuri	79.9	48.4	65	..	2.09	0.10
Jhansi	83.0	50.5	48	..	1.87	0.44
Cawnpore	79.6	49.0	70	..	1.90	0.27
Allahabad	81.2	51.8	60	..	2.32	0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.5	47.8	41	..	0.59	—0.23
Karachi	79.3	61.1	58	..	0.96	—0.51
Ajmer	77.3	47.1	43	..	2.47	1.42
Jaipore	80.2	50.1	44	..	1.26	0.18
Kotah	83.4	54.6	37	..	4.72	3.98
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	48.0	23	..	0.16	—0.22
Dwarka	75.7	60.0	83	..	0.46	—0.16
Veraval	86.6	56.1	51	..	0.68	0.24
Rajkot	87.6	46.1	30	..	0.41	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	53.8	53	..	0.06	—0.38
Surat	89.9	59.7	100	..	0.70	0.39
Ahmedabad	91.9	61.8	24	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	90.1	53.3	30	..	0.57	0.11
Neemuch	82.9	55.0	35	..	3.06	2.27
Indore	88.7	54.6	39	..	1.51	0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	53.1	46	..	1.41	—0.63
Saugor	86.6	55.2	26	..	1.34	—0.56
Hoshangabad	88.5	58.0	60	..	2.44	0.93
Khandwa	92.4	57.2	33	..	1.75	0.71
Akola	96.2	66.7	62	0.03	1.68	0.01
Amraoti	92.8	70.3	45	0.02	1.62	—0.07
Nagpur	90.6	63.9	46	..	3.45	1.48
Chanda	93.5	67.4	71	..	2.15	0.45
Raipur	86.3	57.6	51	..	1.89	0.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.2	68.3	84	..	0.48	—0.09
Ratnagiri	81.5	69.1	63	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	83.7	71.7	80	..	1.43	0.24
Karwar	83.6	67.9	83	..	5.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.9	54.1	30	..	3.22	2.39
Ahmednagar	93.3	57.7	26	..	1.96	0.69
Poona	91.0	55.5	57	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	94.8	70.1	26	..	4.87	3.37
Bijapur	92.0	71.5	39	..	4.71	3.48
Belgaum	88.8	62.5	69	..	4.84	2.90
Ahmedabad	92.3	63.4	23	..	2.04	0.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.0	70.3	68	..	2.05	0.89
Hyderabad	90.2	66.9	80	..	0.90	—0.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.7	76.5	70	..	3.61	0.24
Calicut	89.2	78.3	78	..	7.03	0.65
Cochin	90.9	73.7	86	2.27	15.65	6.46
Colombo	97.2	72.8	87	..	16.69	—6.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	70.2	87	..	4.09	—2.55
Bellary	96.0	72.1	61	..	2.91	0.65
Cuddapah	95.2	70.3	68	..	3.63	—1.15
Madras	87.4	73.1	85	..	24.41	4.16
Bangalore	88.0	62.7	75	..	2.14	—1.59
Coimbatore	93.5	72.3	73	..	4.01	—1.27
Trichinopoly	95.7	72.0	71	..	5.54	—3.20
Negapatam	86.6	73.8	83	..	18.70	—1.04

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 24th February, 1915, was 30·119 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. E-8

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Water. Depth. on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Low Water. Depth. on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	24	m 4 50	23 4	24	m 1 28	22 10
		9 10a	24 8		0 44a	19 2
Th.	25	m 7 11	23 1	25	m 3 6	22 1
		9 44a	25 9		2 9a	18 7
F.	26	m 8 47	23 10	26	m 3 42	21 0
		10 13a	26 9		3 0a	17 9
S.	27	m 9 42	25 0	27	m 4 14	19 11
		10 41a	27 9		3 45a	16 11
Su.	28	m 10 28	26 2	28	m 4 44	18 2
		11 10a	28 7		4 27a	16 8
M.	1	m 11 10	27 4	1	m 5 14	17 43
		11 41a	29 2		5 7a	15 16
Tu.	2	m 11 50a	28 2	2	m 5 43	16 5
					5 45a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 44m
Mar. 1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 44m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,, 6h. 45m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1·0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28·3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2·6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 9th, 8h. 57·6m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.910 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.8 ,,
Dew Point	64.5 ,,
Reative humidity of Air	0.723 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	69.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	W, E NE, WNW,
movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	92 Miles

SHRI JIVA DAYA GNAN PRASARAK FUND, BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF THE PRIZE ESSAY SCHEMES.

The Councils of our honorary examiners have kindly announced the results of our Prize essay schemes No. V and VI in which the candidates had submitted the essays, on (1) "Is flesh-eating morally defensible?" and (2) "Meat *versus* Vegetarian Diet," which were intended for (1) "*All-India* Graduates" and (2) "*All-India* Undergraduates," respectively, as under:—

SCHEME No. V.

(1) Mr. K. C. Abraham, (Madras), Rs. 200 including Gold Medal, (2) Mr. Framrose, B. Bilimoria, B.A., (Ahmedabad) Rs. 150 including Gold Medal, (3) S. M. Bhatwadekar, B.A., (Bombay), Rs. 100 including Gold Medal and (4) Mr. K. G. Baburao, M.A., (Madras), Rs. 50 including Silver medal.

SCHEME No. VI.

(1) Alexander Durante Soares, (Bombay), Rs. 150 including Gold Medal, (2) G. N. Desai, (Baroda), Rs. 75 including Gold Medal, S. Duraiswami, (Madras), Rs. 60 including Gold Medal, (4) Laxmikant Yeswant Purohit, (Islampur), Rs. 50 including Silver Medal, (5) G. N. Lalla, Sewan (Sind) Rs. 40 including Silver Medal, (6) Bhaskar Gangadhar Pandit, (Bombay), Rs. 35 cash, (7) Pandit Balmokand, (Lahore), Rs. 30 cash, (8) Tansukhlal Chhaganlal Parekh (Bombay), Rs. 25 cash, Hirji Pestonji Morris, (Bombay), Rs. 20 cash, ad Sasi Bhusan Paul, (Balaganj), Rs. 15 cash.

The prizes and medals will be awarded in the prize distribution gathering to be held in April.

SHIMGA HOLIDAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS FOR MILL-HANDS.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha a meeting of leading jobbers, masters, muccadams, working men and talimwalas was held last Sunday afternoon to consider steps to prevent rowdiness obscenities and other evil practices indulged in by mill-hands during Holi holidays. It was unanimously resolved to cease taking part in all sor of horseplay, tamashas and Holi dances, which are indirect methods of blackmailing poorer and peace-loving operatives and indulging in drinking bouts. Several talimwalas showed their willingness to cooperate with the officers of the K. H. Sabha, and announced at the meeting that they had abandoned these tamashas and Holi dances and had torn the costumes and other paraphernalia attendant on these rowdy and lewd Shimga demonstrations. Several mill jobbers said Government would confer a great boon on mill operatives if they could see their way to close liquor shops entirely during Shimga holidays, as the temptation of these public houses in mill centres was too much for them, and they found it very hard to avoid drinking. At the conclusion of the meeting the officers of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha announced an interesting programme of variety entertainments specially organised for mill hands for the Shimga season by the volunteers if the Sabha, in about 20 different entres at Parel, Parbhadevi, Warli, Tardeo, Dadar, Sevree, Chinchpookli and other mill localities.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The annual gathering of the Brotherhood was held on Sunday last in the Israelite School Hall at Mazagon, where Dr. J. Jhirad presided, a large number of members and friends being present. The report for the year 1914 was read by the Honorary Secretary, in which it was stated that there were 41 meetings during the year. In 1913 a Circulating Library was introduced and during the year under review a Charity Fund was started to promote the cause of education by providing books, etc., to deserving students. This last mentioned idea was inculcated into the Brotherhood by Dr. Aaron Joseph, to whom the Institution feels much grateful. Special mention was made, in this connection, of the High School for Indian Girls and Training College for Women at Poona, whose teachers and pupils very generously contributed towards this Fund. Light refreshments were served, after which the President in his speech briefly referred to the work done by the Brotherhood. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.
Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

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"A friend in need is a friend indeed". Our Electric Torches are loyal friends. Various sizes and qualities in stock.

SEND FOR LIST.

A. P. MANNIN, Esquire, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, says:—"I am perfectly satisfied with the Electric Torch I bought from you some time back."

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING COMPANY,
KARACHI.

Largest house in India for Independent Electric Lights.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER

Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills, Re. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Jeema Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA
73-75, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY.

Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co.,
N "D" Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	50,000
Mid. Americans	4·97
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.80
New York Official noon call March ..	8.23
May	8.51
New Orleans 10 a.m., March ..	7.88
May	8.19

Tone of Cloths: Quiet with a fair enquiry.
Tone of Yarns: Firm but quieter.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	6,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.79
J. J.	4.83
J. A.	4.87
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	4.99
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.06

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.86	4.84
June-July.	4.90	4.88
July-Aug.	4.94	4.92
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.06	5.04
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.13	5.11

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
22nd Feb. Close ..	4.86½	4.95	5.06	5.13
23rd Feb. Open ..	4.85½	4.94	5.05	5.12
23rd Feb. Close ..	4.84	4.93	5.04½	5.11½
	— 2½	— 2	— 1½	— 1½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
22nd Feb. Close ..	6.95	7.13	7.43	7.54
23rd Feb. Open ..	...	...	...	...
23rd Feb. Close ..	6.92	7.10	7.40	7.51
	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct
20th Feb. Close	8.38	8.63	9.08
23rd Feb. 11 a. m	8.·5	8.52	9.00
23rd Feb. Close.	8.25	8.36	8.85

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
20th Feb. Close	8.02	8.30
23rd Feb. 11 a. m.	7.88	8.19
23rd Feb Close.	7.78	8.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	107,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	110,000
Futures at New York March	8.11
Previous closing price	8.38
Futures at New York May	8.63
Previous closing price	8.63
Spot Cotton at New York	8.35
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7.88
Previous price	7.88
Futures at New Orleans March ..	7.78
Previous price	8.02
Futures at New Orleans May	8.03
Previous price	8.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7)quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.80/00
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 23rd

Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	1 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3/4
" 7 day market loans	7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May	60 1/2
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June	60
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. paid	62½
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	55
Calcutta linseed paid	53 1/2

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	49

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar.;	£ 7-10-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 80
Yellow Metal	8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14-0-0

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
English Best Selected Copper	71½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3¾

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The market opened at Rs. 203 and gave way with a considerable business in good Broach,—the bazaar,—some lines of Fine Khamgaum Akola were done at Rs. 161 March and some transfers from March to further forward delivery. As the close the market is steady with the bazaar and Japan houses opening to bring. Read, Cotton in quiet.

Good Broach	202.
Fine Broach	205.
Fine M. G. Kamgaum Akola	161½.
Fine M. G. Bengals	143½.
F. G. Bengals	134.

ARRIVALS.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,662
Central India	3,301
Barsi & Nagpur	1,742
Berar	9,135
Central Provinces	2,728
Dhollera	190
Broach	858
Compta & Dharwar	49
Westerns	175
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,736
Rajputana	326
Sind	1,581
Total	25,783
Total for 5 days	77,517
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	928,375
" same time last season	1,780,924

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total. 5 days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	25,783 Cwts.	683,749 Cwts	890,443 Cwts.
Wheat	10,120	339,437	843,067
Linseed	4,361	59,253	218,354
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,540	6,493	52 700
Gingellyseed	2,871	11,714	139,987
Poppyseed	6	6	167
Groundnuts	5,238	16,483	255,917
Castorseed	12,180	86,119	176,101
Rice	12,532	178,536	762,548
Myrabolams	2,016	3,848	127.405
Cottonseed	16,527	61,424	683,755
Mowraseed	26	321	10.880
Gram	919	7,607	53,908
Jowari	8,380	18 374	171,623
Barley	241	241	5,842
Maize	26	201	1,695

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. March.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173.
60d-s. Hongkong	129½.
Do. Shanghai	164½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	147.

BULLION.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian do	24-0-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Soverelges	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0

trouching Rs. 199½ and recovering to Rs. 202

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill shares market presented a firm tone to-day and the quotations stood almost unchanged; but a good deal of activity and excitement was noticed in the Tata Iron and Steel shares and they changed hands in lots at varying rates.

In Mill shares Standard stood steady at Rs. 855, Madhavji at Rs. 1,069, Colabas at Rs. 1,315, Davids at Rs. 507½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 365.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 655 and Finlays at Rs. 242½.

Gujrat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 105, Central Provinces (old issue) at Rs. 117 x.d. Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares at Rs. 31 and Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. shares at Rs. 655 (cum. div.).

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 850 x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 204 and Rs. 205.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 1,150.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 55½ and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 16½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 89 and Rs. 88. Deferred opened at Rs. 169 declined to Rs. 164 but closed at Rs. 167. Preference charged hands at Rs. 156.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 193.

Mandra Bhon Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 23.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were quoted at Rs. 98 3/8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone quiet.

White Fessi 35 per cent. April-May ...Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi, April-May .....Rs. 7-1-6, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. April-May ...Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. April-May...Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.

LLinseed. Tone quiet.

Ready .....Rs. 6-11, B. T. per cwt.

Forward .....Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore April-May.....Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Cellow Gujerat April-May.....Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Foppyseed. Tone quiet.

Ready .....Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Tone quiet.

Sholapur .....Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.

Madras .....Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Tone quiet.

.....Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed. Tone quiet.

Ready .....Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.

.....Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.

Forward April-May .....Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.

.....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed. Tone quiet.

Bold White 85 per cent.....Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.

Black Katni .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The tone was very firm for the Jute Mill scrip in the Share Market yesterday, with a fairly large volume of trade passing. The Coals were steadier with slightly more inquiry. Miscellaneous securities were well supported.

The Allahabad Bank 277-8, 278-8; Beechwood estates 6½ per cent. Debentures 104. Bhukterpur-Bihar Lt. Railway 98. Bowreah Cotton (ord) 122, 123, 124; Carew Co. 80; Dunbar (pref) 38-8; Sara Serajganj Rails 1 p.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was nominally quoted at 92-8.

BENGAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

In closing the Bengal Co-operative Credit Conference yesterday the President, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, said that they had ceased to talk in generalities and had come down to details. They had had before them in the last few days the most splendid system of co-operative credit in the whole history of the world. He meant the great meeting of financial ministers of different Allies. England, France, Belgium, Russia, Servia, Montenegro and Japan were not only fighting shoulder to shoulder in the battlefield but they had formed themselves into a most gigantic co-operative credit society that had ever been formed. They had pooled their credit and by that process they had been able to raise, which they could not do individually, hundreds of millions of money to be expended in the cause of freedom. That was exactly what they in Bengal were doing on a smaller scale. They were endeavouring to pool their credit together in the cause of freedom. It was a work which must excite the enthusiasm of every man who loved the Bengal rayat.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. E-9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24

Obra	Davey	Rangoon Feb. 13
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Tosan Maru	Nakadsna	Kobe Jan. 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24.

Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool
Quilca	Warrington	Rangoon

The following vessels received their port clearances yesterday.

Steamers	Shibetoro Maru	for	Yokkaichi
"	Nurani	for	Genoa.
"	Sardar	for	Busreh.
"	Sildra	for	Calcutta.
"	Dumra	for	Busreh.

The steamer Mandasen Maru entered the docks for loading for Kobe on Tuesday.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra 3,521 tons, Captain H. Davey arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, having left that port on the 13th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tosan Maru, 2,397 tons, Captain J. Nakadana, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, having left that port on the 25th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji will sail to-day for Busreh via the Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Shibetoro Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Shibetoro Maru, 2,478 tons, Captain T. Narita, will sail to-day for Yokkaichi via Singapore, Moji and Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nurani:—The steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson, will sail to-day for Genoa via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, will sail to-day for Busreh and the Persian Gulf Ports via the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, Feb. 24th 1915.

Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Bombay Maru	Kurozumi	N. Y. Kaisha
Chinkoa	Reddock	M. M. & Co
Dido	Wilkinson	J. F & Co
Egyptian (Transport)	Paine	T. M. & Co
Lawoe	Smith...Dada Miya Khandwarni	
New Zealand (Transport)	Paine	G M. & Co
Netravati	Aboobaker	B. S. N Co
Mahanadi	M. Ismail	
Courland	F. Md.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Abydos	Davis	H. G Carsum & Co
Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
Daisal Maru	Taonai	H. A. G Hoosein
Dumra	Hobday	M. & Co
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co
Shibetoro Maru	Nareta	N. Y Kaisha
Umeta	Moxon	M. & Co
Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Caledonia	Dowell	P & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati	Sabudin	B. S N. Co.
Saraswati	Nole	
Satranji	Hossein	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Argyle	Wood	T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Bahrein	Bonnet	G. M. & Co.
Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
Elesia	Green	W & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	A. S. N. & Co
Linsa	King	B. I. S. N. Co
Mandasan Maru	Harle	
Obra	Davey	P. I. S. N. Co.
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Vieuwejaar	
Seinturm	Wilson	
Sub dar	Crebbin	M. M. & Co
Sildra	E. Bryn	The Bombay Co
Tosan Maru	Nakadana	N. Y. Kaisha
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co.
Varsova	Sharpe	M M. & Co.
Varela	Denne	B. I. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alesia (s) 500 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales, hemp, M. E. Umrigar & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 96 bales, hemp, J. Rustomjee; 130 cwts., buffalo horns, Esmail Khimjee; 4,000 cwts., crushed bones, Hollingshurst & Co.; 500 bales, myrabolams, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 148 bales, hemp, D. M. Doongajee & Co.; 1,462 cwts, myrabolams, S. Cooverjee & Co.

Caledonia (s) 12 bales, hair, 79 cases, bristles, J. Livingtone & Co.; 175 cwts., khismiss, T. Narpal; 77 cases, bristles, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; 12 bales, cowhides, P. E. Boyee & Sons; 50 cases, bristles, 14 bundles, tanned cow leather, Allen Brothers & Co.; 200 cwts., buffalo horns, V. Esmail & Co.; 200 cwts., buffalo horns, Esmail Sewjee.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 50 bales, hemp, M. E. Umrigar & Co.; 12,006 cwts., cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee; 2,000 cwts., cottonseed, G. Bhimjee; 14,000 cwts., linseed, 1,000 cwts. cottonseed, 1,200 cwts., castorseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 2,200 cwts., cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Dido (s) 16,008 cwts., cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee; 6,300 cwts., myrabolams, P. Mathooradas & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Dido (s) 2,000 tons, manganese ore, J. Funlay & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Egyptian Transport (s) 5 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3,000 cwts., castorseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egyptian Transport (s) 100 bales, wool, Saiim D. Bassano; 6,000 cwts., castorseed, 10,000 cwts., groundnuts, K. Dewchand & Co.

Abydos (s) 250 tons, manganese ore, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abydos (s) 100 bales, cotton, W. Pavri & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mandason Maru (s) 150 bales, cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 100 bales, cotton, The Bombay Co.; 300 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales, cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales, cotton, T. Nishimaton & Co.; 100 bales, cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.

Nore (s) 200 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales, cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 848 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 78 cwts., gum arabic, A. H. Mawjee & Co.; 7 cwts., cloves, Alli Brothers.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Mandason Maru (s) 2,500 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,000 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 900 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mandason Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mandason Maru (s) 500 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales, cotton, H. Megjee & Co.; 200 bales, cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

Nore (s) 500 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Nore (s) 200 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Gordon from Manchester, Agents, F. Finlay & Co., 1,608 cases, 333 bales, cotton goods, 346 cases, 273 bales, cotton yarn, 11 cases, 2 bales, cotton & woollen goods, 2 bales, woollen goods, 21 bales, canvas, 3 cases, artificial silk, 13 cases, twine, 18 coils, 13 rolls, rope, 7 drums, cement, 50 bags, boiler composition, 7 cases, oil cloth, 350 bags, farina, 294 drums, magnesium chloride, 104 casks, zinc choride, 26 casks, bicarbonate soda, 14 drums, caustic soda, 10 casks, soda ash, 100 bags, nitrate of soda, 410 drums, bleaching powder, 165 kegs, 75 casks, disinfecting powder, 85 bags, glanber salt, 720 bags, epsom salt, 40 bags, 60 kegs, borax, 101 barrels, green copperas, 43 casks, sugar of lead, 58 casks, sulphate of alumina, 72 cases, glycerine, 27 casks, alizarine oil, 36 casks, resin, 231 boxes, 60 drums, glass bottles, 138 casks, tiles, 100 bags, 100 sacks, fine salt, 26 cases, stout, 410 cases, beer, 25 cases, gin, 10 cases, rum, 747 cases, whisky, 233 cases, wine, 1 barrel, 2 crates, 3 casks, 5 drums, oil, 50 drums, cylinder oil, 15 drums, linseed oil, 22 barrels, 1 case, lubricating oil, 20 cases, 6 barrels, olive oil, 2 casks, turkey red oil, 5 cases, locks, 116 barrels, tallow, 30 drums, grease, 12 barrels, 95 runlets, tar, 7 bundles, 399 cases, 5,744 boxes, 10 barrels, 1 cask, soap, 22 cases, varnish, 81 cases, 2,279 kegs, paint & colour, 226 bales, 30 cases, paper, 1,004 bales, newspapers, 44 cases, provisions, 513 cases, biscuits.

S. S. Peter Jebsen from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule & Co., 5,703 tons, coal.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHONDI-BURNETT CASE.

RULE GRANTED.

DOSSABHAI J. DHONDY v. THE KING-EMPEROR

(COMPLAINANT LT.-COL. BURNETT.)

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who found Dossabhai J. Dhondy guilty of disorderly behaviour on the Kennedy Sea Face under sec. 122 of the Bombay City Police Act (Act IV of 1902) and with having insulted Col. Burnett under sec. 504 I. P. C. and sentenced him to pay fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 on both the charges respectively; out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 40 to be paid to Col. Burnett as compensation.

Mr. Dhondy in his petition stated that on the 4th July 1914, he was walking along the Kennedy Sea Face with some acquaintances at about 7 p.m. Three European gentlemen were walking in front of him on the foot-path. He, in the act of passing them, happened casually to touch one of them, and he immediately apologised for the same, which was acknowledged by that gentleman by a nod. At this stage, Lt.-Col. Burnett who was in company with that gentleman, came forward and raised his hand and gave him a violent push, which was accompanied by offensive remarks made in an offensive tone. The petitioner felt annoyed, and he asked the opponent's name, which he declined to give, though requested. He therefore followed him with the sole object of getting his name, and sought the assistance of police sepoys on the way. He was not able to secure the name until he approached the Police Commissioner on the 6th July. On which date the Police Commissioner suggested that it would be better if the petitioner gave the opponent an opportunity to offer an explanation before launching proceedings. The opponent, Col. Burnett, however, on the 7th July lodged an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging him with what he called "a series of impertinences, provocations and studied and persistent annoyances." The Magistrate ordered to issue summons against the petitioner. The petitioner then charged Col. Burnett with assault and insult under sections 352 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the applicant, moved the Court for a rule. He contended that even on the facts found no offence was committed under sec. 122 of the Police Act. Under sec. 504 the case ought to have been tried as a warrant case, and the Magistrate having not followed the proceedure laid down by law a great injustice had been done to the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Shah: What is the irregularity in proceedure you complain of?

Mr. Jinnah:—The magistrate proceeded with the case as if it were a summons case and not a warrant case.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Is there any substantial injustice done in this case?

Mr. Jinnah:—The magistrate recorded the evidence, but did not frame the charge in order to allow the petitioner to enter his defence. In fact, he had no opportunity to make the defence. According to law an accused was not put on his trial until a charge was framed.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—What I ask is where is the substantial failure of justice?

Mr. Jinnah:—There was no opportunity to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. If the charges had been framed, the witnesses would have been called and cross-examined in detail, and the petitioner would have called his witnesses. As the case now stands, there is no defence evidence on record.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Whose fault is that?

Mr. Jinnah:—Because no charges were framed, and the petitioner put on his trial, how is he to call witnesses on his behalf? I would be precluded from using the evidence in the other case on these grounds.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—It is a trivial case, why should we interfere?

Mr. Jinnah:—It has assumed, a serious aspect.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Not a serious aspect but a notorious aspect.

Mr. Jinnah then drew their Lordships' attention to chapters 21 and 22 Criminal Procedure Code dealing with the proceedure to be followed in warrant cases and the proceedure relating to summary trials by the Presidency magistrates.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Granted that a case was tried as a summons case which really ought to have been tried as a warrant case, but where is in this particular case substantial injustice, and where was the accused at a disadvantage if he had a fair trial?

Mr. Jinah:—This was certainly not a fair trial. If the charges were framed we would have cross-examined prosecution witnesses still further and proved our case.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—This is a trivial point. No substantial injustice was done.

Mr. Jinnah:—In one sense it may be a trivial matter, but in another point it is not. The offence with which the petitioner was charged was a serious one under sec. 504 I. P. C.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—What about sec. 263 Criminal Procedure Code?

Mr. Jinnah:—That is about summary trials. Sec. 260 does not apply to the Presidency magistrates.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Are you arguing that the Presidency magistrates have no power to try summarily? It is sufficiently familiar that they have powers.

Mr. Jinnah:—The only sections which give the Presidency magistrates powers are sections 362 and 370. There was a clear case in unreported Criminal Cases (1891) Queen Empress v. Abdul p. 539 which lays down the proceedure to be followed by the Presidency magistrates in warrant cases.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—In such trials the Presidency magistrates, I think, have wider powers than the District and First Class magistrates. He could have tried the case summarily.

Mr. Jinnah:—I speak with diffidence, in this matter, but under Chapter XXI the case which is a warrant case must be tried as such. It seems your Lordship's impression is from sec. 362 which provides that record may be summary but all the same the proceedure must be followed as laid down in Chapter XXI.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Still we shall have to be satisfied that there is substantial injustice under section 535.

Mr. Jinnah:—The mere omission of framing charges may be cured, but it was a very serious thing for a Presidency magistrate to say that a person has committed an offence and not to give him an opportunity to defend.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Why should we take up this matter; no substantial injustice has been done, we are not sitting here to interfere with the Presidency magistrate's judgment in revision.

Mr. Jinnah:—This is not a question of this case. The question is whether this thing should be allowed.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—The magistrate has followed in this case a practice followed by the Presidency magistrates for years.

Mr. Jinnah:—The sooner it is corrected the better. Such practice must be stopped as being against law.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—That will depend upon a case in which a general question is involved. This is not a case in which general principle is in question.

Mr. Jinnah:—There may be cases in which it would lead to injustice.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Is this point fairly indicated in the application?

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes, my lord.

Their Lordships then issued a rule.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the petitioner.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decree Absolute.

680-14.—Captain & V., Motiram Ruttonjee & anr. v. Motiram Naron.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1150-13—Payne and Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabjee D and Co. part heard.

S. C. 103-15.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Rustomji Hirjibhoy and anr., v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay & ors., M. K. R. B. & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg Co. Ld. Payne and Co.

584-14.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Govindji and ors. Mathubhai J & M.

586-14—Bhaishanker K & G the same v. Thaker Khatao Kuverji & ors Matubhai J & M.

693-14—Nadirshaw & D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar & anr Raghavaya N & Co.

641-14—Payne & Co. Kastarchand Sadasukh v. Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm M. K. R. B. & Co.

801-14—Raghavaya N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors Captain and V Sabnis and G.

112-14—Hiralal & Co. Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr v. Teppa Roopa, Little and Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Carrimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S, Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustomji & G. Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co., a firm, Motichand & D.

380-14.—Ard H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji & Thakersi Moti & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

506-11.—Motichand & D. **Balubhai Kahondas** and anr., v. Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur & Co., Part Heard.

Short Cause.

1442-14.—Khand L. & M. Dhanji Deepaji, a firm, v. Valibhoy Kaderbhoy & Co., a firm Mr. K. R. B. & Co.

Long Causes.

1034-14.—Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow, v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff, Vachha & Co.

624-14.—Patell & Ez. Fatmabai, v. Bai Dhakibai widow & ors., Payne & Co.

791-14.—Payne & Co., Dhakibai widow & ors., v. Hasanally Mahomedally & ors., Dubash & Co., (for a pauper.) Patell & Ez.

291-14.—Daph. F. & D., Ganeshlal Sabhagmal a firm, Ratanchand Premchand & ors., Dubash & Co.

1106-14.—Madha & Ch. Champubai widow, v. Putlibai widow, Edg. G. N. Co.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pacha & Co.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031-14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxani widow and our Bhimji & Co. Mr. P & F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

637-14—Dastur and Co Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khimji and anr. Tyabji D. & Co.

For hearing of claim.

Prize Court No. 3-14—E. F. Nicholson In re SS "Kara Deniz" v Mourad Bey-Master-Socrates Alychindes—Claimant Mirza M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short cause.

282-14—M K R B & Co Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla & ors v Harjimal & Sons a firm Payne and Co Part Heard.

REFERENCE.

L A Refc 1-14—E F Nicholson In re-Government v Haji Mahomed Jawad bin Haji Mahomed Taki Craig B & C.

LONG CAUSES.

260-14—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Trieumdas and anr v Asharam Govindram and anr, Bhimji and Co.

281-14—Pocha & Co Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawala v Gangaram Sakharam Seth & ors Nanu A & Co.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Dy D & Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas & Grm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co. Haji Noor

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Bombay Club, half-yearly General Meeting, Club House, 6-30 p.m.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, 29th Annual General Meeting, Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Childrens' Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, Grand Gala Night, The Revusical Comedy, "The Girl in the Music Shop."

Karnatak Sabha's Social Party to H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sir Mangaldas Hall, Lamington Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Parsi Writers' Association, annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Salsette with English Mails, due 11 a.m.

Bombay Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, annual general meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

Elphinstone High School, Prize Distribution 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting, Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier Road, 7-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.

Jubilee of the New High School, Meeting of the past and present Students' Excelsior Theatre, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Holi Holiday.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

Bombay Corporation's Dinner to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 and 9-45..

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Jivarajadasa, M.A., will lecture in English at Shri Krishna Lodge, Theosophical Society Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Supernormal States of Consciousness."

ENTERTAINMENT TO H. H. THE YUVARAJA OF MYSORE.

The Bombay Karnataka Sabha's social party in honour of H. H. Sir Shri Kanthirava Narasraja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., the Yuvaraja of Mysore, will be held at 6 p.m., to-day at Sir Mangaldas Hall, Lamington Road.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,

Kathiawar.

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BOMBAY RACES.

CONCLUDING DAY.

NAKIB'S UNEXPECTED VICTORY.

We publish below the detailed results of yesterday's races at Mahaluxmi. We regret that we are obliged to hold over the descriptive notes of our Racing Correspondent until to-morrow's issue.

THE DESERT PLATE—Division II—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER 9-6, Mitchell 1
Mr. R. A. Esmail's POWERFUL 7-4, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's MAKBUL 9-12, Hardy 3
Mr. Yussuf Sheriff's JEMADAR cd. 7-7, Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Rag Time 7-7 Zamil; Guinea Merchant 9-4 Etul; Last Chance 9-2, Kaikhosroo; The Tetrarch 9-2 Mr. Crawford; Welcome 8-12 Trenoweth; Nasirabad 8-10 Templeman; Triumph 8-0 Majeed; Royalist 7-7 Abbas; Huddai 7-3 Kamad; Eldorado 7-1 Harrison.

Won by 3½ lengths—head 3/4. Time—2-10.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 207. Places Rs. 63-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 62.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 14,270. Place Rs. 18,850.

The Race:—Huddai led out with Powerful Then Powerful went to the front followed by Nasirabad, Jemadar and Khedavi Miseer. At the 3 furlongs. Jemadar improved to second, and at the bend, Khedavi Miseer displaced him and running strong down the straight won easily from Powerful.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Heath's ORLOFF 9-3, Templeman 1
Mr. Gussy's NORTH cd. 6-8, Harrison 2
Mr. Welton Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA 9-4, Hardy 3
Genl. N. O. Khan's PARKHILL 8-12, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—First Call 10-7; Miss Drake 9-3 Ferguson; Bachelor's Knot 8-9 Southall; Molly 8-3 Purtoosingh; Yvette 7-13 Kaikhosroo; Khataros 6-9 Japheth.

Won by 1½ lengths—¾—1. Time—2-12 4/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 93-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 22-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 14,780. Place Rs. 16,960.

The Race:—Yvette was first away but was soon passed by Molly S., with Orloff 3rd and Parkhill 4th, at the 7 furlongs Bachelor's Knot was running 2nd. At the five furlongs the order was Khataros, Molly S., Yvette. At the ¼ mile North ran into the lead from Bachelor's Knot and Orloff. Down the straight a great race ensued between North and Orloff, the latter getting the better of it. An objection against the winner was overruled.

THE DESERT PLATE—Division I—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. A. Jamsetjee's BEST CHANCE 8-7 Templeman 1
Mr. Dara Cowasji's GAFAL 8-2 Southall ... 2
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's Ajmere 8-1, Hardy ... 3
Capt. W. Morland's CLARENCEUX 6-12 Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Dardanelles 9-6 Trenoweth; Kayed 9-6 Kaikhosroo; Adones 8-7 Japheth; Balkan Prince 8-4 Ferguson; Buttercup 7-13 Hoyt; Excelsior 6-12 Purtoosingh.

Won by 3½ lengths—short head—¼. Time—2-8.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 79-8. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 29 and Rs. 16-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 16,590. Place Rs. 19,920.

The Race:—Dardanelles first showed up, but gave way to Balkan Prince, Clarenceux, Kazid and Excelsior being close up. At the 5 furlongs Clarenceux and Excelsior were running abreast, with Dardanelles and Ajmere handy Turning into the straight Balkan Prince and Dardanelles turned it up and Best Chance and Gafal came through, the former winning easily.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 7,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A Handicap for Horses.

H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS cd. 7-10 Southall 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's POLISH 9-6, Hill 2
General N. Khan's LADY MURIEL 7-6, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Homi Billimoria's HOPPNER 7-7, Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran:—Arthur B. 9-12 Hoyt; Kempion 9-1 Hardy; Le Soleil 8-9 Templeman; St. Andrews cd. 8-3 Pratt; Lakme cd. 7-13 Ferguson; Voisloane 7-10 Crowden; Royal Sym cd. 7-9 Mujeed; Lady James 7-5 Harrison; Vanity Box 7-2 Dhondi; Madrina 7-0 Japheth.

Won by ¾ length—short head—½. Time—1-13 3/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 47-8, Rs. 42-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 21,690. Place Rs. 23,670.

The Race:—Lady James led for a few strides but was passed by Twa Brigs. At the bend Hoppner was second and Polish third. Lady Muriel ran up to the leaders at the distance. Twa Brigs was never headed and Polish ran second.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's NAKIB 9-7, Ferguson 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER 7-9 Mujeed 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s DHAMAN 9-8, Kaikhosroo ... 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's SPARROW HAWK 8-12 Hill 4

Also Ran:—Thank You 9-7 Hardy; Beyrut 9-2 Mr. Crawford; Purity 8-0 Trenoweth; Sir Knight 8-10 Templeman; Mexico 8-9 Hoyt; Real Gold 8-3 Pratt; Longboat 7-12 Zamil; Terror 7-6 Southall; Haitz 7-4 Purtoosingh; Regent 7-3 Harrison; Harry Johnson; Nawabzada 6-0 Kamad.

Won by 1½ lengths—1 length—short head. Time—2-21 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 233. Places Rs. 66-8, Rs. 56-8 and Rs. 38-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,980. Place Rs. 15,550.

The Race:—Real Gold, Purity, Beyrut, Nawabzada, Nakib, Gowahajmer was the order of the run. At the 7 furlongs Gowahajmer was second. At the half-mile the order was Gowahajmer, Purity, Dhaman, Nakib. At the turn Nakib was running 2nd and Ferguson releasing his head in the straight won comfortably.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Goculdass's GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-9, Hoyt 1
H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior's LOLA 9-2, Southall 2
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 7-2, Purtoosing 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's CORRIDOR 8-12, Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Ute 8-6 Mitchell; Tartania 8-5 Kaikhosroo; Veera 7-6 Harrison.

Won by 1½ lengths—1—½. Time—1-1.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 17.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 21,150. Place Rs. 17,010.

The Race.—Run on the "straight."

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile, Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB 8-6, Hardy 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ZAKI PASHA 8-11, Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' MALSTER 7-10, Zamil 3
Genl. N. O. Khan's SINGER 8-13, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 9-12 Hill; Galiard 6-12 Dhondi; Sweden 6-0 Purtoosingh; Abdul Azid 6-0.

Won by 1 length—1—2. Time—1-51 4/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 101. Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 23.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 27,090. Place Rs. 23,140.

The Race:—Abdul Aziz and Young Majub broke the line, and at the 5 furlongs Zaki Pasha was 3rd and Sweden 4th. At the 3 furlongs the order was Abdul Aziz, Zaki Pasha, Young Majub, Malster. In the straight Abdul Aziz compounded and after a good race Young Majub got the better of Zaki Pasha.

AUSTRALIAN RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The "Statesman" reports that Messrs Watson and Gutmann have received the following cable from their Perth (Western Australia) offices:—

Caulfield Futurity stakes, 7 furlongs, run Saturday, February 20th 1 Flash Steel, 2 Naxberry, 3 Blague. Won by half a length. Winner's price 6 to 4 against 27.

CALCUTTA'S EXPORT

MORE THAN ALL OTHER PORTS PUT TOGETHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Figures published to-day show that during the six months of the war, August to January inclusive, Calcutta has done more export business than all the other chief ports of India put together.

THE NATTORE DACOITY.

SIX YOUTHS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Six Bengali youths, all of them students were arrested on Sunday in connection with the Nattore dacoity. Two come from the Rajshahi School, two from a Cooch Behar School and two have finished their education in Calcutta.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Tonsey Shrinivas, a student, charged Mahomed Haji Suleman with assault. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 7th November he had been to the Cama Hospital to see a lady patient. When he came out, near the gate the accused asked him to go with him to his house and take food for the "ayah" in attendance on the lady patient. He refused to do such menial work, whereupon, he further alleged, the accused slapped him on the face twice, mockingly calling him a "big man."

The accused pleaded not guilty. He alleged that there was a conspiracy between the complainant and the lady to ruin him. The lady had brought against the accused a similar complaint. The present complaint was brought with a view to ruin him.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 4.

SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third report of the Board of directors of the Simplex Mills Company, Limited, states that the trading for the year ending 31st December, 1914, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,01,000-0-0.

Out of this amount, Rs. 30,000-0-0 are proposed to be transferred to the Machinery Deterioration Fund, Rs. 10,000-0-0 to be written off against the Preliminary Expenses Account, and Rs. 10,000-0-0 against the Construction Charges Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,000-0-0.

Out of this sum, the directors recommend that a devidend be declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share (which is equal to 10 per cent. per annum) which will absorb Rs. 41,375-0-0, and to carry the balance Rs. 9,625-0-0 to the next year's account.

As the mill started working only on the 18th June last, the above profit will be considered satisfactory, particularly having regard to the unavoidable starting loss and the following adverse circumstances:—

(a) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, having been unable to supply the necessary electric current, the same had to be obtained from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited at an enhanced rate of about 100 per cent.

(b) The current was not available after a certain hour in the evening with the result that the mill could not work full time which prejudicially affected the cost of production and prevented the company from securing the pick of labour.

(c) Owing to the low voltage current of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited the motors supplied by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, could not take up the full load and it was not possible to work all the looms and spindles, which also added to the cost of production.

The yarn and cloth of the Company are well spoken of in the market, and the Company has already sold all the cloth which can be produced upto July next and bought cotton against the same before the recent rise in the prices.

A Swiss schoolmaster who has just returned from Germany to Berne states that the war has given a tremendous impetus to the study of English at Berlin, Hamburg, and other large cities. Principals of the commercial high schools urge their pupils to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language, on the ground that after the world-war Germans will find it useful in the task which will then present itself of capturing the trade with the Colonies and the United States once held by a disorganised and defeated Britain. Soldiers who are not at present at the front are stated to be learning English in the hope that after the inevitable invasion it will prove useful to them in their relations with the natives.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON MERCHANTMEN.

SINKING OF THE DURWARD.

The steamer Durward, which is reported to have foundered after an attack by a German submarine, is the fifth merchantman of the Allies which has been torpedoed or otherwise sunk by the under-water craft of the enemy, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times." The Glitra, of Leith, which was destroyed on October 20, was the first. She was captured by U. 17 off the coast of Sweden, near Skudesnas, in the latitude of the Orkneys, and, after her crew had been ordered into the boats, was sunk by the opening of the bottom valves. Six days later, the Amiral Ganteaume, a French vessel with refugees on board, was torpedoed in the Channel of Boulogne into which port she was afterwards taken. There were two more cases during November, off Havre, the Malachite on the 23rd, and the Primo on the 26th, these vessels being sunk by submarine U.21, which was also stated to have destroyed the Pathfinder. The number of the submarine which torpedoed the Amiral Ganteaume has never been disclosed. The fate of the Durward does not therefore mark the beginning of a new phase of naval warfare. Evidently the will to carry out the threat of Admiral von Tripitz has not been wanting, although up to the present its expression has not been strikingly successful.

Obviously there are difficulties in the way of paralysing our oversea traffic by submarine attack. Hitherto the submarines' work has proved a poor substitute for the raiding activities of the Emden and her sisters. It is only the slower merchant ships that are likely to be overhauled by submarines, and the captain of one of the latter must make certain of the nationality of a vessel before he attempts to deal with her. He must also, unless he is prepared to sink the ship with all on board, permit measures to be taken by the crew to save themselves. Nor will he, as the circumstances have shown, be inclined to use one of his torpedoes in every case. The measures adopted with the five ships referred to have not always been the same. The Glitra, as already mentioned, was sunk by opening her valves after the crew had left. The Malachite and Primo were reported to have been sunk by gunfire. In the case of the Durward, it is said that she was torpedoed. The ships destroyed have been of comparatively small value. These exploits are intended, no doubt, to strike terror into the timid heart of the trader. The desired effect, however, will not be achieved by the destruction of only half a dozen tramps in as many months. It would be a mistake, therefore, to attach any great importance to this incident.

That the affair should have occurred off the entrance to the Maas is interesting, since it appears to indicate an intention to attempt interference with the trade to Holland. The Durward was on her way from Leith to Rotterdam, and this submarine was operating considerably to the northward of the British minefield off Ostend. All oversea traffic in this neighbourhood is already subjected to the peril of floating mines, many of which have been washed up on the Dutch coast from the fields in the North Sea. If to this danger that of the submarine is added, it may tend to reduce the number of British ships employed in this trade, throwing it more into the hands of neutrals. Such a result, though it has its disadvantages, can have no material effect upon British commerce, and certainly none upon the course of the war. It is well for the public to bear in mind that while we keep command of the sea we have always many more ways of hurting the enemy than he has of hurting us. If he would really challenge our supremacy afloat, he must come out not only with his submarines and airships, but with his main force. Nor can isolated instances of the sinking of a few merchant ships be regarded as evidence of the growing ascendancy of the submarine.

KATHIAWAR AND RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the complaints regarding the above in your to-day's issue I beg to state that besides the hardships mentioned therein there is one more, which the passengers leaving Bombay for Bhavnagar at 7-45 a. m. and those leaving Bhavnagar at 7 p. m. for Viramgaum and southwards are undergoing, owing to the change of trains which reach at Wadhwan Camp at 1-30 p. m. and stopping for an hour or so; as well as those leaving Viramgaum at nearly 1 p. m. afternoon for Bhavnagar changing their trains at Dhola Junction at 9 p. m. night Time. The changing of trains at night puts one to so much trouble and worry as can only be understood by those who have practically to suffer, and this sort of complaint has, it appears, reached the Railway Board so far back as November last, on behalf of the thousands of pilgrims from Upper India and other places far away visiting Holi Shetrunjya Hills undergoing the same hardship. It is a matter of regret that no steps seem to have been taken regarding the same and I would request the Railway Authorities concerned kindly to arrange to mitigate the difficulty and earn the blessings of thousands of passengers by allowing through trains to run between Bhavnagar and Viramgaum.—Yours &c.,

N. B. SHAH.

Bombay, 24th February.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

TRIBUTES TO MR. GOKHALE.

A Blow to All Good Causes.

"New India":—The passing away of her great son, G. K. Gokhale, at a critical moment, from the sphere of her activity by a sudden death, is a blow to all good causes in this continent. In the political field, as in matters of social reform, he was always to the front with a statesman's wisdom and insight; his marvellous tact was followed up with tenacious persistence and exemplary perseverance till he brought his schemes to perfect maturity. He was in the true sense of the expression a People's man. He fought their fights and stood in the Legislative Councils and elsewhere as the embodiment of the people's rights and welfare. Himself a man of pure and noble character, he inspired others in an unique way, and among his followers were many who worshipped him at a distance and looked upon him as a saint and a sage.

Selfless Devotion.

The "Hindu":—We cannot to-day dwell upon all the various activities in the career of our eminent countryman. The Servants of India Society, Poona, the movement on behalf of Elementary Education in India, the South African Indian Liberation movement, all bear the impress of his great personality and inspiring force. His selfless devotion to his country, his unflinching, and splendid work on behalf of his countrymen afford an example to the young men of the land such as can be supplied by the life and work by no other worker, and Mr. Gokhale's ardent desire to rear up a body of disinterested men for public work can best be fulfilled by talented Indians taking to a task similar to that which Mr. Gokhale, so nobly fulfilled and illustrated.

Example of the Highest Order.

The "Indian Patriot":—The name of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will go down in the History of India as the first and foremost of men whose life was given to the work of elevation of the country. In the history of New India which will describe how, after centuries of lapse, a vigorous people sprang from the ashes of past memories, claiming their place in the world, no name will come for more sacred and affectionate mention than that of Mr. Gokhale. His was the devotion to duty, his the enthusiasm for a cause, his the statesmanlike foresight that will stand out as examples of the highest order ever placed before a people.

The Great Lesson of His Life.

The "Express":—He was the greatest authority of his time on questions of educational improvement, and of him it may truly be said that by his indomitable energy and persistence he contributed to a change of State policy with regard to education fraught with untold blessing to the land. Here he achieved much but not all he wished and worked for. It may not be given to those coming after him to take up the work with his marvellous energy and ability. But it is given to the humblest worker in the field enriched by his devoted labours to take up his work in the spirit of hope and faith, and, like him, seek only the satisfaction which comes of all disinterested action. That, in fact, is the great lesson of his noble life's work for the motherland.

The First Lesson.

The "Madras Times":—When a public man dies, it is well to look for lessons in his life. The first great lesson that we read in the life of the late Mr. Gokhale lies in his spirit of self-sacrifice. He abandoned prospects to work for a cause. But his self-sacrifice had its reward; for, as the result of his unselfishness, he became a much more highly honoured man than he would have been likely to have become if he had set about working in his own interests. Another lesson we find in his thoroughness. He threw himself wholly into anything that he undertook. A third lesson we find in his reasonableness. Mr. Gokhale was no wild agitator, no ranting demagogue, who howls down everything with which he disagrees. He gave men the credit of their opinions, and supported his own.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The New Angle of Vision in Practice.	6
The Queen of Tragedy	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ...	5, 7, 8, 9 & 10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 25, 1915.

THE NEW ANGLE OF VISION IN PRACTICE.

It is not surprising to learn from Delhi that the appointment of Sardar Daljit Singh to succeed Sir Krishna Gupta on the Council of India was received with surprise even in official circles. Of course the faithful correspondent who gives us this information hastens to add that the selection is regarded as a good one,—in official circles! That we can quite understand. The surprise is due to the fact that official circles could hardly have hoped for the appointment of a gentleman so remotely connected with the public political life of the country. The new member of the India Council, we are told further, has not made any striking speeches since he has been in the Legislative Council,—perhaps he made them all at Jullunder,—but his speeches have always been well thought out and characterised by common sense and good judgment, —from the official point of view, we suppose. Well, it is not an essential qualification for the India Council to be able to make good speeches, or to make speeches at all. But it is important to have some sort of connection with the vital politics of the country, to have some sort of claim to represent public opinion, to have made some sort of striking contribution to the political thought and progress of the day. What has this nominated councillor and honorary magistrate of Jullunder done beyond concocting well thought-out speeches that are approved in official circles? That, few of us would have known, for most of us knew hardly anything about him, until our evening contemporary enlightened us. We are assured by the latter that the appointment is "on many counts appropriate and discriminating." He is the son of Maharajah Nihal Singh, who fought in the Mutiny and a cousin of the Maharajah of Kapurthala. That is one count. The second is that "he has acquitted himself, both in the more secluded sphere of literature and philosophy and in the wider activities of public life, in the serious and useful fashion which properly accords with his distinguished antecedents and his membership of a ruling family," and,

If it be urged that he has not taken that prominent place in the affairs of the country at large which would have stamped his name upon the tongues of all and sundry, the answer is that the less advertised lives of those who are working at foundations are often the most useful in a world where the unrestrained babblings of inveterate talkers too often carry away the mob with enthusiastic but empty words.

It will be seen thus how strongly qualified and admirably equipped this gentleman is to represent his country at the Council Board of the Secretary of State. His father fought in the Mutiny, he is the cousin of a maharajah and he has acquitted himself in the sphere of literature and philosophy. All this will be very useful. He will be able to tell the Council what "my father who fought in the Mutiny said" and what "my cousin, the Maharaja, thinks" and advise them generally on questions of literature and philosophy. He will also be able to enliven the proceedings when they threaten to grow dull with his own poetry, for, we learn, in a second rehearsal of his qualities of head and heart, to which the readers of our contemporary are treated, that in addition to "working at the foundations" he is a "poet of no mean distinction in a severely classical school of Hindi literature." But we trust that if he does burst forth into song he will be a little more appropriate to the reality of things than "The Advocate of India," which remarks that men are greatly needed in the Councils of the Empire "who possess

Some reverence for the laws ourselves have made;
Some patient force to change them when we will;
Some civic manhood firm against the crowd"

Unfortunately, Sirdar Daljit Singh and his countrymen have not made the laws themselves, nor can they change them when they will with patient force. That is not the sort of political philosophy Sirdar Daljit Singh will carry with him to the India Council from the Punjab. If he had been trained in a hardy political school of that kind his appointment would have been more welcome.

We said yesterday that the selection of this poet and philosopher, this "worker at the foundations of his national literature" would be received with grave disappointment among those who are anxious to see a generous and genuine fulfilment of the desire expressed by the Government more closely to associate the people of the country with the administration and direction of their affairs. This cannot be done by dragging secluded workers from their comparative security. The best test that can be applied in the present instance is this. In the Bill for the reform of the India Council introduced last year the principle of election of the Indian members was admitted and was made a great deal of by Lord Crewe, who urged its importance as a concession to Indian aspirations. We presume that Lord Crewe is honestly anxious to have on his council Indians who are genuinely representative of educated opinion in this country. It would have been easy for him in making the new appointment to have done something to satisfy an aspiration with which he has publicly expressed his sympathy. But he has done nothing of the kind. Instead of taking the pains to ascertain, as could well have been done, the views of members of the Legislative Council and other representative public men in the country in the matter, the Government appoint a man who, if the elective principle had been in existence, would not have had a chance of being chosen by any reasonably constituted electorate. Lord Crewe and those who have advised him in this matter cannot be aware how depressing this sort of thing is to people who are looking eagerly for a fulfilment of the hopes so constantly held out to them. Unless India is going to have on the Council of the Secretary of State and in the executive councils in this country really representative Indians, instead of secluded philosophers, maharajas and, as in the case of Bombay, men brought from outside the province, the concession is valueless. One might have supposed that the new angle of vision would at least have helped the Secretary of State to see over the heads of the official junta in Whitehall or Delhi in a matter of this sort. Is the new angle of vision to be anything more than the poetic phantasy of the Under-Secretary of State?

THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY.

The sympathy of the whole world will go out to Madame Sarah Bernhardt in the terrible calamity which has befallen her in the evening of a glorious life, but nowhere more so than among the fortunate few whose rare privilege it has been to be stirred by her sublime art. The "Divine Sarah" each time she appeared on the stage brought home to her numerous admirers that great truth of Ruskin that "only great and good art can be truly loved." These are sad times and there are thousands in our universe who, to-day, are plunged in sorrow, but it is not too much to say, that to those who even still in this prosaic age can still love art and above all high dramatic art for its own sake, the thought that Sarah Bernhardt will no longer charm them with her genius, will appear in the form of a personal sorrow, and to France as a national loss. We may rest assured that even in the enemy's camp in the artistic worlds of Vienna and Berlin, the sorrow at the misfortune that has befallen that peerless Queen of Tragedy, will be deeply shared. The art of Sarah Bernhardt was a great art, because it did not live in itself but was rayed out in great waves of a supreme emotion to the mighty anditoriums which were [illegible] constant homage at her feet. Whether clad in armour as the Maid, she stood among the columned aisles of Rheims, or ghostly and trembling she placed the Crucifix in the frozen hands of Scarpia, or, when in that last great scene La Tosca plunged into the Tiber. Sarah Bernhardt lived, moved and breathed in every role she played and left a deep and lasting impression in the souls of those who watched. Art has no race, and no frontiers dare impede its way, but Sarah Bernhardt was nevertheless supremely French, and genuinely Bohemian. The flattery of princes and the admiration of the whole universe never detached her affections from "the other side of the Seine" where in the Quartier Latin she was adored by the many artists, philosophers, poets and actors whose benefactor she has ever sought to be. Outside her own country she was nowhere so loved as in London, where even those who did not understand the sweet tongue in which she spoke, followed those incomparable gestures which were a language in themselves. If a fame, purely and simply built up on affording joy to others, in ennobling mankind by the lofty appeal of high art, coupled with the devotion of the thousands whom she has caused to thrill, be any comfort in calamity, such consolation is laid a thousandfold to-day at the feet of the "Divine Sarah."

Notes of the Day.

Von Tirpitz's Bluff.

We have more than once pointed out that the German submarine campaign must not be taken too seriously, having regard to the difficulties under which the German under-water craft will have to work, the risks they must run, the limited range of their powers and the necessity they are under of constantly returning to their base,—a very difficult task. And the fact that in six days from the day on which the great holocaust was to commence they have only succeeded in sinking a few unimportant vessels is significant. In the latest number of "Land and Water". Mr. Jane, the well-known naval writer, discusses Admiral Tirpitz's threat and treats it as a more than usually extravagant bluff. He asserts that Germany cannot spare more than twenty submarines for the piracy business, and he points out that each of these will carry about four torpedoes. Experience has shown that it takes two torpedoes to sink a ship, so that the piracy of the 20 submarines cannot account for more than forty ships even if there are no misses. But Mr. Jane insists that the missses will be at least 50 per cent of the discharges. So that the number of ships imperilled by the submarines in a first effort comes down to 20 out of 4,000, and before the submarines can resume their mission they will have to return to their base. It is evident from to-day's telegrams that the number of submarines available has been reduced by one.

The Forcing of the Dardanelles.

It would seem by the telegram we published yesterday that the recent bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles is considered in Berlin as a preliminary to a great battle for forcing the Straits. The importance of securing the free passage way for Russian ships cannot be exaggerated in its economic importance for the Allies as last year's harvest in Southern Russia and Siberia is lying idle at Odessa and nothing but the occupation of the Turkish capital can release this important food supply, a great part of which in times of peace is destined for Great Britain, and since the Mediterranean is absolutely free of enemy ships, transports could reach the French coast free from raiders. It is therefore not improbable that the Berlin version is correct and we may expect to hear of a heavy engagement off Gallipoli before very long.

The Strength of the Defences.

The Straits of the Dardanelles, so called after the two castles of the ancient town of Dardanus which crown its extremity, extend for forty-seven miles at an average breadth of three and a half to four miles, but at the entrance the width is under a mile. There are heavy fortifications on both sides with modern guns and it has been rumoured that some of the famous Prussian Black Marias were recently despatched to be mounted at the gateways of the guarded realms. At Nagara, a few mile up the water-way, is a base for the Turkish Fleet, an arsenal and a garrison. Apart from this the Dardanelles is a station of the Turkish telegraph connecting with Asia Minor and Mesopotamia and this in itself is an all-important fact. Although these Straits have always been considered more or less impregnable, they were forced in 1807 by Admiral Sir John Duckworth who got past all the forts into the Marmora. After passing the Straits there are [illegible]er forts along the coasts and on the [illegible]mora Islands and at Perinkipo, which [illegible]itute the last line of sea defences of Constantinople. With modern guns and German gunners we may rest assured that the passage will be hardly contested, the enemy having all the advantages owing to the natural strength of the Straits and the minefields which guard its entrance.

March Session of Bombay Council.

It appears pretty certain that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will be short one. The meeting is to commence on Saturday, March 13th, and it is expected that after passing a resolution of regret and condolence on the death of Mr. Gokhale, the Council will adjourn out of respect to the memory of one who represented the section of the Council so worthily in the Imperial Legislative Council. This course was followed at Delhi on Tuesday, and it is only fitting that it should be in Bombay, whose "member" Mr. Gokhale was. The Report of the Select Committee on the City of Bombay Survey Bill is not yet ready, and this matter will, in all probability, be deferred to the Poona Session later in the year. The remainder of the business is, if not purely formal, at least uncontentious. Sir Richard Lamb will present the revised financial statement for the year 1915-16; two small Bills will come up for second reading, and another Bill will be withdrawn. There will also be the election for a representative on the Imperial Council of the non-official additional members of the Bombay Council.

European Vagrants.

A European correspondent writes:—"Cannot the police do something to rid Bombay of the European vagrant pest. Although not many in numbers these people are a real nuisance and a potential danger, for some of them will not take no for an answer, and have been known to insult and assault victims caught in quiet streets who refused to part—not Europeans but the poorer class of Anglo-Indian and Indian clerks. There is one man who has haunted the Victoria Terminus and the hotels in the city for months, and there are others who are not of such long-standing, but are equally impudent and brazen-faced. Recently the ranks of these professional "ear-biters," as the Americans call them, have been swelled by the arrival of a man who has been knocking about India for years, living on the misplaced charity of his fellow countrymen. Kindness is simply wasted on these men as an incident will prove. A few evenings ago one of their number, a queer-looking little old man with side whiskers, begged for money at one of the restaurants in the city. Money being refused, he said he was hungry, and asked for food. He was given a number of cakes, and straightway went round a corner and threw them away. Those men and their haunts must be well-known to the police, and a European plain-clothes officer would have no difficulty in arresting them all, if detailed for that duty for a day or two."

Education Debate in the U. P's.

At the recent meeting of the Legislative Council in the United Provinces the question of disabilities placed in the way of students, who fail in their examination twice in prosecuting their studies further was fully discussed and the Resolution met the fate which unofficial suggestions meet. It was pointed out in the course of the debate that boys who have studied for nearly a dozen years, with the object of passing their matriculation examination, should not be forbidden from getting an entrance into the schools again, because of their misfortune in failing to pass the test twice. Examinations, it has been admitted, cannot be relied upon as a final test of the student's efficiency. There are many other causes, than mere efficiency, which contribute to the success or failure to pass the test. The United Provinces Government have already admitted this view in the Resolution on Educational Policy, where they say that:—

In view of the large numbers that have to be examined the standard must confine itself to mere examination achievement without regard to mental development or general growth of character..... They fail in that they impose all responsibility upon a body acquainted but little (if at all) with the school examined that they rely upon written papers which afford no searching test of intellect, no test at all of character or general ability and that they encourage cram.

It must be mentioned here that if the Government had promulgated these rules for the sake of efficiency alone, there might have been some reason to condone their action.

Congestion in Schools.

The official members in opposing the Resolution admitted the fact that this step was taken to relieve the congestion in the high schools, and that the scholars were at liberty to appear for the examination as private candidates. "The moral effect of keeping together young and old boys was very bad" as it would lead to the increase of immorality. This question of morals was not thought of as long as there was no congestion, although there was always and always must be a mixture of old and young boys in schools. But since there has been overcrowding, and the Government have been unable to provide more schools, this question of morality has been produced. It was pointed out by a non-official member, that the percentage of increase in pupils attending schools in the United Provinces was only 17.3, whereas in other province it was considerably higher. The only moral which can be drawn from the discussion is that the Government are unwilling to provide more schools to accommodate the growing number of students who flock to them. The Lieutenant-Governor said that the members were fighting for a wrong principle, namely, quantity v. quality in education, and that the attitude of the Government was dictated by commonsense. The public unfortunately fail to see where the commonsense lies in these arbitrary and reactionary measures, and they cannot see also how the quality is improved by excluding students simply because they have failed twice. It is the business of the Government to increase the educational facilities not to restrict them.

Official and Personal.

Sardar Daljit Singh will leave India to take up his duties in the India Council about the middle of April.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore on Tuesday evening visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, and in company with her Excellency Lady Willingdon, was shewn round the wards by the Matron. He evinced much interest in the wounded soldiers, and the excellent arrangements made for them.

The ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. J. N. Metaxa, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. G. E. Xydis of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

A BENGALEE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

A shooting outrage was committed this morning in the Jorbagan District of Calcutta when a Bengali tailor's canvasser, named Nirode Prasad Haldar, was seriously wounded.

The injured man, who is in hospital, has informed the police that he entered a house in search of a man named Dutta. Inside the house was a Bengali whom he knew and to whom he spoke.

This man immediately pulled out a revolver and fired a bullet which passed through Haldar's neck. The assailant then ran away.

The police information is that the house in which the occurrence took place, was taken on the 20th, last month, by a man giving probably the fictitious name of Phuni Bhusan Roy.

The police state that the wounded man was not an informer and believe him to be an innocent victim of an impulse of fear.

In this connection one arrest was made during the course of the day.

SEQUEL TO BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

SINDHI YOUTHS IMPRISONED WITHOUT TRIAL.

We are informed that the residents of Hyderabad (Sind) assembled at a public meeting at Karachi on the 18th inst. and resolved to send a telegram to the Governor of Bombay praying that his Excellency will be pleased to liberate two Sindhi youths Javhermal and Naraindass, the the latter being merely a schoolboy, now in the Yeravda jail in connection with the Komagata Maru incident. In the opening the memorialists state that these youths undoubtedly had no concern in the Budge Budge riots. They belong to a respectable family in Hyderabad and are law-abiding and loyal citizens, as Sindhis without doubt are, They are both of good moral character. The public meeting request their early release and also begs for mercy, should they have been guilty of any offence. Their detention in custody for several months past is a sufficient lesson for these youths and other people. Their parents are old and have suffered great anxiety. If his Excellency's government is awaiting result of enquiries the petitioners pray the youths be liberated on bail pending enquiry.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF SIKKHIM.

POLITICAL OFFICER'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA. Feb. 24.

Maharaj Kumar Trasi Wangyal of Sikkim, was installed as Maharaja on the 19th instant, at the Palace Gangtok. The Political Officer Mr. C. A. Bell, in a short address referred to the youth of his Highness and expressed the hope that he would be wise in his choice of advisors and accessible to his people..

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

CHANNEL MAIL BOAT'S ESCAPE.

ALLIES' GAINS IN THE WEST.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL OMBARDED.

On Tuesday night the Cross-Channel mail boat from Boulogne to Folkestone had a narrow escape soon after leaving the French port. A torpedo passed thirty yards ahead of the ship. There were 92 civilian passengers on the packet.

An official report states that a French vessel sighted and shelled a German submarine off the French coast. The submarine was hit several times before it dived, and afterwards oil was floating on the surface, suggesting that it had been sunk or vitally damaged.

The French have captured more trenches in the region of Beau Sejour, and maintained previous gains. In his bi-weekly bulletin, Field Marshall French says that German attempts to make further progress were completely foiled. In artillery and rifle fire southward of the Lys, the British have shown a marked superiority.

The Germans have again violently bombarded Rheims. The remains of the Cathedral were made a special target, and suffered severely. Twenty civilians were killed.

A Petrograd telegram tells of large captures of Austrians in the Carpathians, and of fighting on the East Prussian frontier in which the Russians more than held their own.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said our reserves of men and money were greater than those of the enemy, and only a bold application of all the strength of the Allies was necessary for us to win.

THE NEW ARMIES.

TRAINING CONTINUES SATISFACTORY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The recruiting and training of the new armies continue to advance satisfactorily. The excellent state of the infantry is being reflected in the ranks of the cavalry and artillery. The field batteries have now been staffed. All equipment is either issued or in sight. The Tyneside Scottish now form a complete brigade of four battalions. The Tyneside Irish are forming their fourth battalion, the West Yorks have added their 18th battalion, the Cheshires their 16th, the Welsh Fusiliers their 18th, the Middlesex their 18th, the Manchesters their 26th, the Argylls their 14th, the Scottish Rifles their 14th, and the Royal Scots their 17th. In addition each Territorial Battalion has thrown off a reserve unit. The National Rifle Association has trained over 800 marksmen as musketry instructors, and sent one each to the new battalions.

CHANNEL MAIL BOAT'S ESCAPE.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLED.

MAIL BOAT'S ESCAPE IN CHANNEL.

TORPEDO PASSES 30 YARDS AHEAD.

NINETY PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Admiralty announces that a mail boat from Boulogne to Folkestone was attacked by a submarine shortly after leaving Boulogne harbour last night.

A torpedo passed thirty yards ahead of the ship. Ninety-two passengers were on board, consisting of civilians.

There were subjects of neutral countries aboard.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLED.

HIT SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE DIVING.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

An official statement issued in Paris says that a vessel belonging to the second French flotilla, at 7-30 on Tuesday morning, discovered and shelled a German submarine on the surface eight miles south-west of Cape Albrech, near Boulogne. Several shells struck the submarine before it dived, and oil was seen floating on the water where she disappeared.

BRITISH STEAMERS IN DISTRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The steamer Branksome Chine has been mined or torpedoed twenty miles off Beachy Head.

The crew landed at Newhaven.

The captain and mate are standing by in the hope of beaching the vessel which is badly damaged.

The lifeboats are assisting a larger steamer in distress near the same spot.

WAR ZONE PROCLAMATION.

VIOLATION OF OLD GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The authorities are considering the fact that the war-zone proclamation appears to be a direct violation of the German-American Treaty of 1828, which was ratified two years ago by Germany, and which provides that American vessels shall have the entire freedom of the seas while trading with countries with which Germany is at war.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

PREFACE TO SERIOUS BATTLE FOR THE STRAITS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.

German military circles recognise that the bombardment of the Dardanelles was not merely a demonstration but a preface to a serious battle for the straits, the forcing of which would be an important success.

OPERATIONS INTERRUPTED BY BAD WEATHER.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Admiralty announces that unfavourable weather, low visibility and a gale have interrupted operations in the Dardanelles. The outer forts were seriously damaged by the bombardment of the nineteenth instant.

The Admiralty also announces certain restrictions regarding navigation in the Irish Channel and North Channel.

ENEMY AEROPLANES OVER MAPLIN SANDS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

It is reported at Colchester that seven enemy aeroplanes were sighted flying over Maplin Sands in the north-westerly direction on Tuesday afternoon.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

MORE TRENCHES TAKEN.

GERMAN DEBOUCH CHECKED IN ALSACE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.

The evening communiqué says the day was comparatively quiet except in the Champagne where the fighting continues in our favour.

We captured more trenches in the region of Beau Sejour and maintained previous gains.

The Germans tried to debouch from a portion of the village of Stosswihr, in Alsace, which we still hold.

Our fire immediately checked the attack.

ALLIES' RESOURCES.

WHAT I[illegible] RE[illegible] RED TO WIN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. [illegible]

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a notable speech, praised the decisions of the Paris Finance Conference. He suggested that instead of a joint loan for Belgium the latter should raise a loan guaranteed by the Allies.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that at the next conference the Allies would gladly consider the suggestion. He concurred with Mr. Chamberlain that the resources of the Allies were enormous. Indeed, it was more a war of equipment than of men. Germany had been preparing for years and years, but time was on the side of the Allies. Our reserves of men and money were greater than those of the enemy, and only a bold application of all the strength of the Allies was necessary for us to win. (Great cheering.)

CZAR TO KAISER.

ANTI-WAR TELEGRAM THAT GERMANY SUPPRESSED.

The shameless duplicity of German methods even in the highest places is illustrated by an official statement issued from the Russian Foreign Office accusing the Germans of deliberately suppressing the Czar's proposal to the Kaiser to submit the Austro-Serbian quarrel to the Hague Conference, writes Mr. H. Hamilton-Fyfe, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," from Petrograd.

The message was dated July 29, and was in English, which was apparently the medium of communication between the two sovereigns. It read as follows:

Thanks for your telegram, which is conciliatory and friendly, whereas the official message pressented to-day by your Ambassador to my Minister was conveyed in a very different tone. I beg you to explain this divergency.

It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to the Hague Conference. I trust in your wisdom and friendship.

If this had been published in Berlin it would immediately have knocked the bottom out of the dishonest pretence that Germany was attacked by Russia. The German people must learn the truth sooner or later. Then the end of the war will come into sight.

Germany declared war on Russia on August 1.

FIRE AT SUKKUR.

FIFTEEN SHOPS GUTTED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

A large part of grocers' bazaar at Sukkur has been destroyed by a disastrous fire. At least fifteen shops are reported to have been gutted.

The fire is still smouldering.

THE AGA KHAN'S ARRIVAL AT HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 24.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at Hyderabad by the mail and was received by Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur (Sadar-ul-Moham), Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, and A. D. C.'s to his Highness the Nizam. His Highness was motored to Bassir Bagh Palace where he will reside during his stay.

GERMAN VENGEANCE.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

CATHEDRAL A SPECIAL TARGET.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Feb. 23.

This afternoon's communiqué says that the Germans have made two abortive attacks on Lombartzyde.

The bombardment of Rheims was extremely violent. The first period lasted six hours and the second five hours. Fifteen hundred shells were fired into all quarters of the town. The remains of the Cathedral were a special target, and suffered seriously.

The vaulted roof in the interior, which has hitherto resisted the shells, is now burst. Twenty houses were set on fire, and twenty civilians killed.

Our artillery between the Meuse and Malancourt has silenced a German battery and exploded ammunition waggons.

BOMBS ON CALAIS.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

CALAIS, Feb. 24.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on this town at 4-15 on Monday morning.

Five people were killed.

There was no panic.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN GOUGH.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

It is unofficially stated that Brigadier-General John Gough, V. C., has died of wounds received on Saturday.

TREASURY BILLS TREBLY SUBSCRIBED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The applications for twenty millions British Treasury Bills totalled 60¾ millions. The average rate for six months bills was 1 5/8 per cent., and for twelve months bills 2 7/8 per cent.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. D. Campbell, Medicals.
Second Lieut. W. Coker, East Surreys.
Lieut. G. Harford, Royal Lancasters.
Second Lieut. T. H. Hathaway, Royal Lancasters.
Captain L. G. Hill, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. D. Stocks, Royal Lancasters.
Captain F. Wood-Martin, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. G. Ozanne, Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major O. C. Borrett, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant K. F. Caldwell, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. O. Curtis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. S. Ginn, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant P. N. Kennard, East Yorkshires.
Captain A. F. Lumsden, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant H. C. Saunders, East Yorkshires.
Captain R. T. Auld, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant F. Boshell, Berkshires.
Lieutenant H. W. W. Davis, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant H. R. Herbert, Middlesex.
Lieutenant N. Moller, Middlesex.
Lieutenant D. Travers, Northumbrian Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. G. Keating, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. Biggs, Suffolks.
Captain E. N. Jourdain, Suffolks.

NOW REPORTED UNWOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. F. Franks, Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. H. E. Large, Middlesex.
Lieut. C. G. Clowes, Rifle Corps.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

HUGE CAPTURES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 24.

A communiqué says the Russians in the Carpathians, captured 48,331 Austrians, seventeen guns, and 118 mitrailleuses between January 21st and February 20th.

Stubborn fighting continued on the 21st instant on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew. The Germans attacked the fortress of Ossowiecs, whose guns repulsed them.

We retained Edwabno, north of Lomja, against a strong attack. Three German attacks on the town of Prasnysh were repulsed, our armoured motors largely contributing their fire and decimating the Germans at a distance of seventy-five paces. A number of villages on the roads to Plonsk have frequently changed hands.

We repulsed persistent Austrian attacks in the Carpathians. Fierce fighting is proceeding with large enemy forces south of Dolina and Stanislavoff.

RUSSIAN RETREAT.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 24.

A message from the Commander-in-Chief states that the force surrounded in the retreat from East Prussia consisted of the twenty-ninth division and three reserve regiments, all belonging to General Bulgakoff's twentieth corps.

The communication between this corps and the Tenth Army was broken on the evening on February 13th.

The corps found itself surrounded between Goldap and Suwalki by the German army whose numbers were constantly augmented.

Until 22nd. February the corps was several times outnumbered and fought heroically and incessantly, forcing its way thirty-two miles towards the south-eastern portion of the Augustovo forests.

The prisoners state it inflicted heavy losses on German detachments trying to bar the way, especially in the lake and forest passes near Ghita.

Reports have now been received from individuals who succeeded in escaping stating that the corps was fighting to the last cartridge, repelling attacks on four fronts, saving artillery and retaining numerous German prisoners.

RETREAT OF RUSSIANS ENDED.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.

A Berlin communiqué states that the pursuit of the Russians after the winter battle in the Masurian Lakes has terminated.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneer" says:—"By a mistake in making up of the telegrams in our issue of the 21st ultimo new words in the message from our London correspondent escaped from their context and strayed away under another heading. This had the effect of introducing the names of General Sir Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Oliver Gaspard Fraser among the war casualties in Belgium as killed in action, when they should have appeared as beneficiaries from the will of Lord Roberts. The mistake has just been brought to light by a telegram from Home announcing that Sir Neville Chamberlain is alive and flourishing in Ireland and there is no reason to doubt that all is well with Mr. Fraser."

BATTLE IN A FOG.

BRITISH RALLY AT LA BASSEE.

UTTER FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTACK.

The battle fought in a sea of mud on January 25 between La Bassée and Givenchy was the biggest affair in which the British troops have been engaged this year. The Germans decided to make a dash along the La Bassée-Bethune road which at least afforded a foothold.

When the attack did begin with surprising force and rapidity, writes a Reuter's correspondent of Boulogne, our men were unsupported and had to fall back. The Germans had placed in the forefront the 56th Prussian Infantry, a regiment of good-humoured Rhinelanders. The 56th, judging from the prisoners we took, seem to have borne the brunt of the fighting.

Detachments of the 7th Pioneers accompanied them. Men on the left saw their neighbours falling back and reported to their colonel that "something was doing." They had to fall back in turn as the Germans in the adjacent trenches would have enfiladed theirs.

The trenches farther to the right seemed to have been evacuated, and for a moment the Germans appeared to be having it all their own way. Their élan carried them clean along the road up to the outskirts of Givenchy. There they occupied a trench, capturing half a dozen British Tommies, and then pushed into the town a company of the 56th, with 20 men of the 7th Pioneers, and 3 officers.

They left it to their supports to hurry after them and to their reserves (stated to have been about 5,000 strong) the task of securing the ground so hastily traversed. Here they had reckoned without the British. At about one o'clock a certain regiment with a part of another were ordered to retake the lost trenches. Other regiments supported them. They had to cross a sudden morass to a trench 300 yards away. They floundered forward almost knee-deep in mud and water under a heavy fire.

A QUEER CHARGE.

It must have been one of the queerest charges ever witnessed. The going was so bad that it was impossible to keep any kind of line, and at one point part of the attackers simply lay down to dodge the bullets while they waited for their comrades to detach themselves sufficiently from the bog to come on. The men declare that the Germans were unable to make head or tail of this method of attack. They climbed out of their trench to meet their assailants with cold steel, and then seeing the enemy coolly lying down in the mud, leaped back into the trench, fearing that some new kind of British perfidy was to be practised on them.

The end was that the British got to the trench and held it, although not until very many of them had fallen. *The German advance along the Béthune road was an utter and expensive failure.* The 56th Prussian Regiment was driven back after leaving 400 of its men on the road. The German reserves were unable to come to the rescue—our infantry with effective aid from the French attended to that.

Of the company that got into Givenchy the survivors, mostly wounded, are prisoners. Advancing into the town they found themselves met by a heavy British fire from in front. After an ineffectual stand they fell back outside the town. But now they found that the British had got into the houses and were firing on them from upstairs windows so that many fell by the wayside. In the trench they tried to hold out, hoping that help would come but the British fire from the houses made the trench untenable. Two of the three officers had fallen. The third gave himself up with the remnants of his men.

WAR RISKS.

PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES INSURED IN LONDON.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables.

The "Times" states that much business has been done in London during the past few days in insurance of property in the United States against war risks, the rate being 10s per centum.

The latest fighting in the Carpathians is reported south west of Stanislaw, which apparently is the point where the Austrian wedge is being attacked on the left side.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent the main battle front in Poland is now on the southern frontier of East-Prussia.

The members of the Pilgrims Club in Great Britain and American propose to erect in each country a memorial to Lord Roberts. America's memorial will probably be placed in Trinity Church New York.

MACLAGAN COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

The Maclagan Commission on Co-operation left for the Punjab last evening after two days' sittings at Moradabad the special feature of the proceeding was that some mahajans obtained private hearings of their grievances.

STATE AID FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S VIEWS.

RECOMMENDATION ACCEPTED.

CHORUS OF LOYAL DECLARATIONS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council after the Sassoon David Baronetcy Bill had been passed and the Bill to extend the powers of the Governor-General during the continuance of the war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, had been introduced, Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, of Orissa, moved his resolution expressing the gratitude of the country for His Majesty's visit to the Indian troops at the front.

The resolution was the occasion of a chorus of loyal declarations from almost all the Indian members.

The Viceroy accepted the resolution and announced that he would communicate it to His Majesty.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh next moved that in view of the cessation of imports from hostile countries the local Governments be consulted on the desirability of promoting industrial enterprises by loans on the lines of takavi advances.

Several non-official members supported the resolution.

The Commerce Member in a long speech welcomed the discussion and said that in their present financial circumstances the Government could not contemplate a policy of locking up large sums in the initiation of commercial enterprises. He, however, expressed his willingness to accept the motion if it was modified into a general recommendation in the present situation for such assistance and co-operation as might be practical.

The resolution was put in the modified form and accepted.

The next meeting of the Council will be on March 2.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. The Viceroy presided. There was a fair attendance of members. After interpellations, the Sassoon David Baronet by Bill was passed on the motion of Sir Syed Ali Imam and the Jeejeebhoy Baronetcy Bill stood over for the addition of certain modifications.

Mr. Clark next introduced the Bill to extend the powers of the Governor-General during the continuance of the war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911. He said that the legislation was due to the war. Government wanted power to deal with applications to trade with the enemy's country. Legislation was necessary as the present situation was not contemplated in the Act of 1911 and the present proposed legislation closely followed one that was introduced in the United Kingdom shortly after the declaration of war.

On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Kenrick was added to the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to amend the Foreigners' Act, 1860.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIAN TROOPS.

INDIA'S GRATITUDE.

Mr. M. S. Das moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-Gneral in Council to communicate to His Gracious Majesty the feelings of sincere gratitude, devotion and loyalty with which the immense population of India have been drawn towards the Throne by His Majesty's personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in hospitals and the consequent unswering resolution of the Indian to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them."

Mr. Das said that the incidents connected with H. M. the King's visit to the Indian troops at the front had developed the abstract notions of loyalty into an attachment and devotion to the royal personage and the sentiments had also developed the sense of responsibility for the common Empire. India was looking forward to the day when she would be allowed to form an integral part of the Empire, when she would be allowed the same privileges to bear the same burdens in times of troubles and danger. This long cherished hope was fulfilled when H. E. the Viceroy had sent the Indians to the theatre of war in Europe. India was grateful to his Majesty for the recognition of the services of some of them in a manner which any soldier in Europe would be proud.

Mr. Das also said that Germany had expected that India would support her in the present war. If Germany harboured this absurd belief, it only showed how the West was often mistaken in its reading of the Indian character. This was all the more remarkable that this mistake could be made by a nation which claimed to have made a special study of the ancient Indian Literature.

The Indians, the speaker further said, did not believe in the power of the sword to rule over mankind.

In conclusion, he said that India was resolved to risk all she possessed to bring the present war to a successful issue. The present war would no doubt cripple the means which would otherwise have been available for improvements in the condition of the people and administrative machinery, but that meant only a postponement of reforms to a future time, whereas the success of the enemy meant replacement of justice, morality and the principles of civilised government by sheer brute force.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis said his Majesty's last act was in keeping with his previous acts and asked the Government of India to convey the resolution to his Majesty.

Mr. Barua followed and gave his warm support to the resolution. He suggested small alteration in the text of the resolution to make it more effective.

Mr. Dadabhoy gave his whole-hearted support and pointed out that it was neither a formal nor conventional resolution and dwelt upon his Majesty's identification with the hopes and aspirations of the Empire. The speaker alluded to the Royal visit to the front which had been hailed with great joy in this country. He in conclusion welcomed the conference of the Victoria Cross upon Indian soldiers.

PROUD OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea supported the resolution and said "sympathy" was the traditional character of the Royal House of England. He said they were proud of the Indian troops and pointed ont that the Indian continent presented a vast field of recruitment, when ten times the number already sent could be recruited. He hoped that the doings of the Indian soldiers would open the Commission ranks to them.

Rai Sita Nath Roy and the Maharaja of Nashipur supported the resolution.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in supporting the resolution said:—"I wish to take this occasion to acknowledge on behalf of the public the warm appreciation of your Excellency's kindness to the wounded Indian soldiers both at Bombay and Basra, your Excellency's act in visiting each wounded soldier stationed in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, Bombay, and making personal enquiries for their need and comforts."

Sir Fazulbhoy also alluded to their pride for the doings of their brother members Malik Omar Hyat Khan and the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar supported the resolution and pointed out that the war had brought India and England closer.

Mr. Rananigar warmly supported the resolution and alluded to the loyalty of the land-owners of Madras.

Mir Asad Ali and Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the resolution.

Mr. Ghaznavi endorsed every word his friends had said and gave his whole-hearted support. He alluded to the doings of the Indian soldiers and offers of help from all parts of India. He analysed the causes of loyalty and said Pay Britannia was at the bottom of it. The speaker also made reference to the King's visit to India. He alluded to the Turkish participation in the war and dwelt upon the traditional loyalty of Indian Moslems and referred to the teachings of the Koran.

In supporting the resolution Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya said the King-Emperor's visit gave immense satisfaction all over India and asked the Viceroy to convey the resolution to his Majesty. He said the deeds in the battlefields were far more eloquent testimony to Indian loyalty than speeches.

THE C-IN-C.'S SUPPORT.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in speaking on behalf of the Government alluded to the gracious message of his Majesty to the Princes and people of India which was read to the Council by the Viceroy in September last year in Simla. From the results of the campaign he felt India had good reason to be proud of the results achieved since the Indian troops were sent to the front in September. His Excellency the Viceroy had mentioned the number of troops sent from India but that number had since then greatly increased and the Commander-in-Chief said no better proof could be had of the anxiety on the part of India to take her due share of the burden in the present crisis. His Excellency next gave a detailed account of the steps taken for the care of the sick and the wounded which included 32 field ambulances, 23 field hospitals, 510 medical officers, 270 assistant surgeons, 600 sub-assistant surgeons, 7,600 personnel, 8 hospital ships, 3 ambulance trains in India and personnel of 5 ambulance trains despatched to France. He asked the Viceroy to accept the resolution and convey its terms to his Majesty.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola while supporting the resolution pointed out that the Viceroy's confidence in Indian people had been fully justified. He alluded to the Royal visit and emphasised their whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to the Empire.

The Raja of Mahamadabad, the Raja of Pirpur and Mr. Hindu spoke in support of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted with slight amendments, which Lord Hardinge accepted with great pleasure and announced that he would communicate it to the King-Emperor.

STATE AID FOR INDUSTRIES.

RAJA KUSHALPAL SINGH'S RESOLUTION.

Raja Kushalpal Singh moved that in view of the cessation of imports from hostile countries the local Governments be consulted on the desirability of promoting industrial enterprises by loans on the lines of "takavi" advances.

In the course of his speech the Raja said that the value of Indian trade with Germany had increased, displacing the imports of British goods by cheap German manufacturers. After giving a statistical account of the trade he said that the sudden stoppage of supply from hostile countries had caused serious inconvenience to the Indian public. The only two countries which might possibly capture the Indian market, were America and Japan, and in the speaker's opinion serious efforts should be made to produce in India articles similar to those that were imported from Germany and Austria. It was also desirable for political reasons that the imports of foreign manufactures should be restricted to an irreducible minimum. This idea had never become so prominent as now. Japan was eager to exploit the Indian market at the present juncture more fully than she had done before and America was trying to appropriate a larger share of the Indian trade. With the supineness or hesitancy of India the war would bring no economic advantage unless the State rendered substantial aid to develop industries and by placing through the banks the financial resources of the State at the disposal of manufacturers. An appeal to the imperial policy of free trade in justification of official detachment would not avail in the present extraordinary situation. There was unlimited scope for the employment of cheap capital but the great want was cheap capital. The present industrial expansion was due to the investment of British capital which however, could not be employed in cottage or village industries. According to accepted dogmas of British banking ordinary banks would not risk money in loans to industrial concerns. It was essentially necessary therefore that the Government should as a matter of principle and policy, finance those concerns which held out the best prospect of success. Though a large amount of Government cash had been placed at the disposal of the Presidency Banks that did not benefit the industry in the preliminary stage of manufacture. There was a strong body of opinion in favour of some scheme of financial assistance and it was proper that the question should be considered in all its bearings with special reference to local conditions and once the policy of partially financing the industry with State funds was adopted by the Government of India the first condition for the initiation of a comprehensive and uniform scheme throughout India would have been fulfilled. The safest course would be to advance money in the same way as "takavi" loans and that was why the speaker said he suggested to Government of the desirability of focussing official opinion on the subject.

Mr. Abbott supported the resolution.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis advocated some scheme of financial assistance for the development of small industries. He advocated official audit and expert guidance.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch the discussion was resumed on Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution. Sir Harcourt Butler, Vice-President, presided.

A GROWING DEMAND.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy said that if England with all her free trade principles had adopted the policy of fostering industries with pecuniary help, the Government would require very special reasons to justify a policy of benevolent detachment from manufacturing industry. There was an insistent and growing demand in the country for pecuniary help to Indian industries and the outstanding fact was that with greater facilities for raising money the chief impediment to industrial development in India would be removed. The most important question was now to raise cheap capital at once. The speaker held that the banks could not do much, as their investments were limited, and past experience showed that for the successful working of the banks advances should be against securities that were easily convertible.

In conclusion, he said the adoption of the economic policy suggested in the resolution would likewise have far-reaching political results. It would knock out the bottom of the complaint that a rigid and unsympathetic economic policy was pursued by the Government in India with a view to help British manufacturers, and would, by increasing the resources of the people, by organising the village industries on a sound basis, and strengthening them and by finding new careers for enterprising educated Indians, ensure greater contentment, greater peace and greater loyalty in the country. Any solution of the economic difficulty, however partial, was welcome. Mr. Dadabhoy said that the takivi advances would benefit the manufcturing industry, as had been already beneficial to the agricultural industry.

Mr. Ghaznavi thought that the resolution did not go far enough, as without State-aid the development of industries was almost impossible. He urged that the Provincial Governments should be asked as to the best means of reviving and promoting industrial enterprises, either by takavi loans or other loans. He alluded to the depression caused in Bengal by the war, and the sympathy of Lord Carmichael, and asked the Council to seize the golden opportunity.

He added:—"If Germany and Austria lose their market in India, perhaps Japan and America will occupy their position, and so far as poor India is concerned, it will be all the same to us, whether we buy German or Japanese articles, barring only the faction that we shall be filling the pockets of our friends to the exclusion of our foes, a process which, however, leave us poorer all the same."

In conclusion he urged that a commercially great India, a rich India, would be an immense source of strength to the Empire.

DACOITIES AND INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Surendranath Benerjea said he hoped the Government would accept the resolution, as it only called for information, and if the inormation collected did not support the principle embodied in the resolution, it might be rejected. There was a universal feeling that the time had come to rescue industries. In view of the conditions brought about by the war, the fiscal policy at Home was undergoing a change, and why should not the same thing happen in this country. Mr. Banerjea continuing dwelt on the conditions of industries in Bengal, and paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Swan. The speaker said conferences and consultations were very good in their way, but a modicum of action was wanted. Nothing tangible had been done so far in Bengal. The aspect was very mournful in respect of indigenous industries. Banks were loath to advance loans, and he cited the case of the Banga Laxmi Cotton Mill. He also said that the prayer of the Bengal Match Factory for the supply of wood was not much heeded to.

In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea said that the recent dacoities in the country were more economic than political, and the Government as the custodian of the nation should remove the long felt grievance in this case.

Mr. Carr replied to Mr. Banerjea's contention that the Government had done nothing to help the industries. He outlined briefly the measures the Government had been taking since the war. He alluded to the Press notices issued by the Government of Madras, and the services of dye and leather experts. He also stated that the Government was actively assisting pencil, glass, oil-pressing, oil-refining and soap-making factories, and had been affording them financial assistance, totalling two lakhs of rupees. He referred to a similar discussion in the Madras Council last November, and read an extract from the speech of Lord Pentland. Mr. Carr expressed his sympathy, and pointed out that the Madras Government had already given a practical expression of their sympathy.

WANTED PERMANENT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in the course of his speech welcomed the resolution as showing how keen the Indians were to obtain official encouragement of Indian industries. Unless the Government were prepared to move in the direction of a wholesale encouragement of Indian industries the sentiment of the people would not be satisfied. He pointed out the strongest provisions regarding the recovery of "takavi" advances by distraining the land. He wanted to know whether those who wanted to obtain similar advances from Government proposed to give to Government larger powers than ordinary mortgagees had over the stock of industrial enterprises, which had obtained private assistance in the matter of capital. He wanted the Council to consider the case of new industries not only during the war but also after it. To fair trade assisted by State capital, he had no objection but what he objected to was the system of bounties, the artificial development of industries that could not stand the test of fair trade. What India wanted was not encouragement of industries in the time of war but substantial and permanent encouragement of industries at all time. Sir Ibrahim turning to the reply of Mr. Carr to Mr. Banerjea summed up the assistance given by the Government of Madras as advice and demonstration but this was not sufficient. India wanted and India expected something more substantial than advice and demonstration.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy recognised that there was a *prima facie* case for the resolution but capital was shy as nobody knew what would happen to the industries after the war. He advocated a revision of the official policy. It would of course be wrong to ignore the Government activity in that direction and he referred to the policy of financial assistance through the Presidency Banks initiated by Sir William Meyer last year. This year that policy had been developed and as a result of the recent Cotton Conference the Government had agreed to help the financing of cotton through the agency of the Presidency Banks. He said that direct Government help was wanted for small industries; help on the principles of "takavi" loans would certainly go some way to meet the exigencies of the situation, but the question was how far the Government could go. The only point about which he said there was ground for any apprehension was that the preliminary process of collection of official opinion might and would involve delay which would materially discount the value of the policy as an emergent measure. He urged that expeditious measures be taken and pressed the suggestion that takavi advances for the support of small industries should be made at once.

OPPORTUNE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Rananingar viewed the resolution as most opportune. He pointed out the economic effect of the great war and urged that the resources of the country should be placed on a firm footing not only by reviving the decadent industries but also by the introduction of new industries. He recognised that takavi advances to big industrial concerns were out of question but such loans would be helpful to small industries. He alluded that the Madras Presidency had been hard hit by the war in respect of export trade in ground nut and pointed out that the best course was to start mills for extracting oil which might be utilised in the manufacture of soaps, varnishes, etc., while the cake might be used in feeding the cattle and manuring the fields. He maintained that such industries would flourish after the war even without protection.

The Maharajah of Nashipore held that takavi loans would not help big industries but would help smaller industries. He did not find anything objectionable in the request underlying the resolution which ought to be treated on its merits alone.

Raja Abu Jafar also supported the resolution.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

Mr. W. H. Clark in the course of a long speech said:—The subject which the hon. member has brought before the Council to-day is one which has aroused very general interest in many quarters in India. It is very desirable that this should be so. Germany and Austria are both large customers of ours and the cessation of all trade with them has injuriously affected the demand for Indian products. The possibility in days such as these has a special attraction about it. In all this Government, since the outbreak of the war has given the most careful consideration to the means by which any such efforts may be best aided. I welcome therefore, the discussion which has taken place to-day, both because it has enabled us to obtain the views of hon. members in this Council, and because it enables the Government to explain their point of view and policy. I am sure the hon. member will wish that the suggestion which he has put before the Council should be regarded as a business proposition and examined accordingly on its commercial and financial merits. Now from this standpoint there are two main difficulties. The first of these is that industries cannot be developed without capital and that capital is particularly difficult to obtain for such purposes during the war; and the second is the impermanence of the war conditions. As to first the hon. member is, I think, conscious of the difficulty since he has proposed that the Government,—the universal provider,—should furnish necessary funds on the lines of takavi advances. In other words he has assumed, I gather, that money will not be forthcoming from ordinary sources from which commercial enterprise is financed. In making this assumption, I think, there can be little doubt that he is right.

INDIAN CAPITAL SHY.

Indian capital, always shy of industrial ventures, has shown itself particularly so since the financial troubles of last year and naturally has been still further discouraged by the war. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, in a recent speech said the prospects of Indian capital coming forth for such purposes were the reverse of hopeful. There is every evidence that this is the case. But when the hon. member who has moved this resolution, proposes that in the absence of private enterprise the Government should provide the necessary capital for these ventures, he has overlooked the fact that, just as it is difficult for private persons and private concerns to raise capital during a great war, so it is difficult for the Government, and the Government suffers under the further disability that a war not merely affects its sources of revenue, but also imposes upon it unusual demands for expenditure. It is not for me to anticipate the statement which my hon. colleague, the Finance Member, will lay before the Council, in a few days, of the Government's financial position; but I am sure the Council will readily appreciate that it would be impossible for me to press upon him at such a juncture that he should permit large sums of Government money to be locked up in industrial undertakings, nor do I promise now to enter upon the larger question of whether the Government in other circumstances would be justified in embarking on a general policy of assisting nascent industries. The Government do, as a matter of fact, provide a not inconsiderable amount of financial assistance to industries and to agriculture. Then there is the second difficulty; no one can say how long the war and the economic situation arising ont of the war is likely to last. On every other ground we hope and pray that the end may come as soon as possible, but from the point of view of the question we are discussing today the uncertainty of its duration can scarcely fail to be a discouragement to those who might otherwise be ready to risk their money in new industrial concerns in India on the strength of the cessation of German and Austrian competition. In these circumstances private capital is not unnaturally shy of coming forward. Equally, however, the same considerations must be a deterrent to the State.

THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND.

The example of what is being done in England has been cited. I doubt, however, whether it really supports the present motion. It is quite true that private enterprise in the United Kingdom has in many directions taken advantage of the interference with German and Austrian export trade. But it must be remembered that in these matters England stands on a very different footing to India. England has a long history of successful commercial enterprise behind her. Her people are accustomed to risk their capital in industrial undertakings and British manufacturers have been able to take up new lines of production with the use of their existing skilled labour staffs and with only comparatively small modifications in plant. Nor does the action which has been taken by the British Government, support the course which is being advocated by hon. members to-day with one important exception. The British Government's action has been restricted to dissemination of information and to efforts through sample—exhibitions and conferences. The exception is of course the national dye scheme, which has aroused a great deal of interest in this country. So far as the latest official information goes, which we have received at present, it is proposed that a company should be formed with a capital of two millions sterling and that his Majesty's Government should make a loan equalling the capital subscribed up to one million and thereafter provide a loan at the rate of £1 sterling for every £2 of the capital subscribed. In addition to this His Majesty's Government is to make a grant for 10 years for the encouragement of researches. It has been urged that the Government of India should follow this example. Our financial position is very different to that of the Imperial Government at Home. They have resources behind them altogether incommensurate with those at our disposal. They can raise and have raised enormous sums for the prosecution of the war and of objects connected with the war. They have vast supplies of wealth to draw upon and a large taxable margin from which to increase their revenue. What would be easy for them would be impossible for us, but the point I wish to emphasize is that it is not the case of financial assistance being given merely for the sake of starting a new industry in the United Kingdom, so far as we know in no case have the British Government supplied funds for such an object. They have even gone some way in the opposite direction. The Treasury with a view to conserving the national resources have recently laid down that fresh issues of capitll are to be approved of by them before they are made and will only be allowed where it is shown to them that they are advisable in the national interest.

NATIONAL DYE SCHEME.

The national dye scheme stands on a very special basis. In past years Germany has held an immense predominance in the manufacture of aniline dyes. It is an industry peniculiarly suited to the German geneius. The result of this predominance has been that when the war put an end to the trade between Germany and the United Kingdom the British textile industries were threatened with a very serious shortage of dyes which might have seriously imperilled these great industries which involve millions of pounds of capital and which produce materials required for our military and naval forces. An urgent necessity of this kind puts the case quite outside the category of promotion of industries in the ordinary sense of the term. It will be observed also that the lion's share of the capital is to be put up by private interprise. It would take, I believe, probably not less than a couple of years to start the dye industry on a large scale from the very beginning and if the Government of India were to attempt an analogous enterprise we should probably see no result until after the war was over. I understand that the new company, which is to be formed in England, is to take over the existing works which they will develop and extend. Skilled chemists and workmen are readily available. It will be a matter of expansion rather than of making a beginning. These preliminary conditinons do not exist in India, nor does the motives, as it is not essential for us to make ourselves self-supporting so long as England is able to produce and supply to us the articles which we require. Our textile manufacturers can participate in the advantages of this scheme which has been specifically thrown open to them. For this as for much else we have to thank the overwhelming power of the British Navy, which has enabled our trade with the United Kingdom to go on uninterrupted. While I have been compelled very unwillingly to pour some sprinklings of cold water on the aspirations which are represented by the Resolution, I hope I have not given the impression that I regard the present situation as one out of which no advance can be reaped for Indian trade. To my mind it is simply a question of proportion of what is practicable and of what is less practicable, or altogether impracticable. There is a very considerable number of articles now imported from Germany and Austria, which are also produced in this country, such as certain classes of woollens and cottons, certain types of glassware, including such special Indian articles as bangles and ornaments and fancy goods; generally various kinds of earthenware and celluloid manufactures, pencils, matches, articles of aluminium and so on. To the producers of all these the present situation affords a very real opportunity. Holding as we do the view that it is in this direction that the greatest commercial advantage can be secured from the war, the Government have shaped their policy accordingly. Their special endeavour has been to give every assistance in bringing together Indian manufacturers and buyers who hitherto have been importers of German and Austrian goods. With this end in view the Commercial Intelligence Department have issued a number of pamphlets dealing with the different industries concerned and have instituted exhibitions of samples of imported German and Austrian goods and of Indian manufactures which compete with them and could now take their place. This exhibition was optned at Calcutta and has since been transferred successively to Madras and Cawnpore. It is now at Delhi and I can assure hon. members that they would find it well worth a visit. From here it will be transferred to Lahore and possibly later on to other commercial centres. The exhibition has met with a most gratifying success The Commercial Intelligence Department opened it originally at Calcutta as something of an experiment and that its usefulness has been appreciated by the commercial community is evidenced by the readiness of manufacturers to send in exhibits, by the number of visitors and by the requests which we promptly received to pass it on to the other places which I have mentioned.

LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

One of the obstacles which stand in the way of development of Indian industries is the lack of enterprise on the part of manufacturers in pushing pushing their goods. Their tendency is to hide their light under a bushel, while their European competitor places his on hill-tops and so far as his conscience permits surrounds it with magnifying lenses. I have had confirmation of this in certain cases where firms who have been short of articles which they used to import from Germany or Austria, have discovered for the first time through the exhibition that those articles are being produced in India and in one case even in the same town without their knowing it. I am very glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the energy and ability with which the exhibition has been organised by Mr. Ley, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the officers working under him. The local Governments have also been active in similar directions. They have held conferences and have instructed their officers to make special inquiries into the possible expansion of existing industries and for the revival of those which have suffered from German and Austrian competition in the past. They have set aside funds for these industries and for experiments in manufacture.

Mr. Carr has explained to the Council what, for instance, is being done in Madras. In the United Provinces and in other provinces similar assistance has been given.

FINDING OF MARKETS.

The Government of India also have not been neglectful of the question of how markets for our exported produce, which have been lost though the war, can be made good. This is an extremely difficult matter and from the nature of the case is one in which possible scope for Government assistance is limited. What we have done is to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner in London to work in close touch with the British Board of Trade. His special duty is to endeavour to place with British manufacturers those raw products which have hitherto found markets in Germany and Austria, or in other parts of Europe where the manufactures are now in abeyance owing to the war. For this purpose we have selected a particularly able officer, Mr. Gubbay, Collector

(*Continued on page 9.*)

STATE AID FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

of Customs in Bombay, who is thoroughly conversant with Indian commerce and industry.

I have already explained that in our present financial circumstances the Government cannot contemplate a policy of locking up large sums in the initiation of industrial enterprises. At the same time we have given very full consideration to the question, whether, and if so in what form, we could help trade in the special circumstances of the war, and we took the opportunity of discussing the matter with financial and commercial opinion in connection with the question of whether any special support was required for the cotton trade last autumn. The conclusion we came to was that the Government could most usefully intervene in the direction of making good to some extent the curtailment of credit and withdrawal of financial facilities which in general are hampered during the war. In pursuance of this policy the Finance Department announced at the beginning of the year that the Government were prepared to make loans to the Presidency Banks to a reasonable extent for the general assistance of trade and in order to secure funds for this purpose and for other emergencies which may arise the Government have taken power to obtain funds from the Paper Currency Reserve up to four millions for loans to the Presidency banks. Banking facilities are the life blood of the body oconomic and our aim has been to stimulate flow through its view. We are, in effect, by thse measures, strengthening the whole industrial and financial system of the country. And I would put it to the Council that this is a more practical measure in a critical period such as that through which we are now passing than if we were to lock up large sums in undertakings which might or might not succeed, but which could not in any case be reproductive for a long time to come.

I am very loathe to reject a resolution when as in this case it is abundantly clear that the Government and the supporters of the resolution are to so large an extent at one. Perhaps I may make a suggestion to the hon. member if he would be willing to modify the wording of his motion so that it might become a general recommendation in favour of Government continuing in view of the present situation to afford such assistance and co-operation as might be practicable, in the promotion of industrial enterprise in India, I should be very glad to accept it.

The resolution was put in a modified form and accepted.

The Council rose at 4 p.m. and adjourned till 2nd of March.

INTERPELLATIONS.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

The Government's reply to Mir Asad Ali's questions regarding the expenditure on the temporary and permanent capitals at Delhi was that the total estimates for the new capital sanctioned by the Secretary of State was Rs. 9,17,04,300, including Rs. 1,50,00,000 for unforeseen requirements as stated by the Viceroy in his speech at the Council meeting of 24th March, 1914. The total expenditure against the estimates for the temporary works which were closed on 30th June 1914 was Rs. 59,33,889. Since that date any expenditure in connection with temporary works is merged in ordinary expenditure chargeable against head civil works, Delhi Province. The expenditure on the new city to the 31st December 1914 amounts approximately to Rs. 1,18,00,667. The Government of India have not at present any intention to incur on temporary works any further capital expenditure of importance. The Government of India do not consider it expedient at this stage to make any pronouncement on their budget intentions and consequently cannot now state the extent to which it may be necessary to suspend the operations in connection with the construction of the new Capital.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Replying to Raja Abu Jafar's questions regarding the rise in the price of inferior grains Mr. Clark said: Although there has been a rise in the price of wheat the price of rice has either fallen or remained stationary and has not risen. The prices of inferior food grains show either a small rise or in most instances a decrease. Poorer classes in India who use such inferior food grains, are not suffering in consequence. A statement of the prices of wheat, barley, gram and pulse in representative Indian markets during the first half of each of the months, April 1914 to January 1915, shows that the first distinct sign of rise occurred during November and that January prices are highest in the case of wheat which was during that month roughly 30 per cent. more expensive than it was in August.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to a question by Mr. Dadabhoy regarding the reconstitution of the High and Chief Courts and the creation of an Imperial Court of Appeal stated that no despatch had been submitted to the Secretary of State for India by the Government of India on the subject.

MR. DATTA'S ENQUIRY.

Regarding Mr. Dadabhoy's enquiry whether the Government would consider special measures for the relief of persons on fixed incomes who are affected by the rise of prices, Sir William Meyer said: As regards the employees of Government much has already been done in the direction of increasing the pay. As regards other classes my Hon. friend will perhaps refer to paragraph 442 of Mr. Datta's report where he describes sections of the community whom he regards as having been adversely affected by the rise in prices. Apart from certain classes who are outside the scope of this question the list includes holders of Government and other securities and debentures carrying fixed rates of interest, lawyers, medical practitioners and other professional classes, whose income depends on cutomary fees, private employees on fixed salaries and some priestly castes and scions of old families. I do not think that the Government could expect much support if they were to select these classes as objects of their special benevolence at the expense of the general taxpayer.

THE ARMS ACT.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Maharaja Ranajit Singh said the issue of licenses under the Arms Act is managed by the Local Governments. The Government of India do not consider that any orders on their part are at present called for.

ELECTRIC TRACTION ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said. No proposal for general introduction of electric tretion on Indian Railways is under the consideration of the Government. Reports have, however, been prepared regarding the introduction of electric traction on the suburban lines in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and Bombay but no decision been arrived as yet.

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PILLAR OF POPULAR WELFARE.

MR. WACHA ON MR. GOKHALE'S SERVICES.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD. MEETING.

A special meeting of the Students' Brotherhood was held yesterday evening in the Prarthna Samaj Hall to express its profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale and pass a resolution of condolence.

The meeting was open to the public and the hall and the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity.

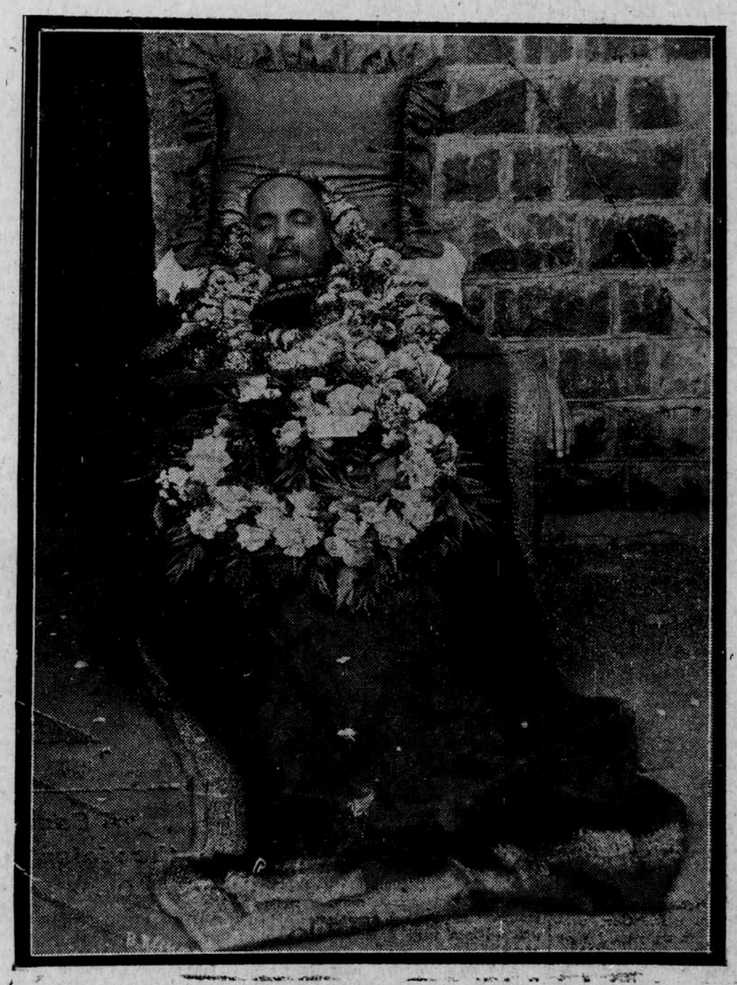
In proposing Mr. D. E. Wacha to the chair Mr. N. M. Muzumdar said that Mr. Wacha had worked hand in hand with that great hero who had departed from them and whose loss they had met to deplore. Mr. Wacha was one of the champions of the country who had fought long and fierce battles with the late lamented Mr. Gokhale in the service of the Motherland and they could not have found a better person to preside on this solemn occasion than this other hero, who, thank God, was still preserved for them to carry on the torch that Mr. Gokhale had lighted.

Mr. Wacha then occupied the chair and delivered a long speech. He said they had met there in the shadow of an eclipse, an eclipse greater than ordinary eclipses they met with, which had darkened the horizon of India. They all knew how Mr. Gokhale had passed away, passed away before his time and before his work had been completely finished. He died at a time when his need was the sorest to his country, he died in the midst of his work long before the autumn of his life, when he could have retired to enjoy his well-earned rest, but they could not fight the will of God and they had met to record their sense of loss suffered by the death of this great patriot. So much even in these last four or five days had been said about Mr. Gokhale and his work throughout the length and breadth of the land by Europeans and Indians, that he needed hardly to detain them long with a fresh eulogy of the life of that great man, in fact after the great eulogy paid to his memory and his work by no less a personage than our august and beloved Viceroy.

A PURE GEM.

He would therefore firstly say a few things in which they might be personally interested. Mr. Gokhale and he first became acquainted at that great Congress of 1889 when the eloquent Mr. Bradlaugh had visited them and had electrified the audience of about fifteen thousand people by his speech. Mr. Gokhale was then a humble listener at that Congress though he was given a little part in it and was called a young budding politician. But Mr. Gokhale had in him all the germs which go to make eminence and they found out all these germs in him in the Congress held the next year under the presidentship of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and he remembered well the first maiden speech of his on the subject of Income Tax. The Income Tax Act had just been passed and the Congress had protested against the Act as an inquisitorial fiscal legislation not suited to the large population of India, more or less poverty-stricken. It was on this subject that he spoke for the first time and so to say won his spurs. He spoke for a few minutes and compressed all his points and so expressed his thoughts that the whole audience applauded him and said "this young man will make his mark" and they all knew what mark Mr. Gokhale had made. A few years later, in 1895 the Congress was to be held in Poona and Mr. Gokhale was joint secretary with others. As a general secretary of the Congress himself, it was his (the speaker's) duty to proceed to Poona now and then to see the preliminaries arranged and it was there that his original acquaintance ripened into friendship and he found out what a pure gem was Mr. Gokhale and how far his heart was in his public work. But even before that, the speaker had appreciated how wholehearted Mr. Gokhale was in his public life. In 1893, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji came to Bombay to take up the presidentship of the Congress at Lahore. At that time, Mr. Dadabhoy had entered the historic portals of Westminister as member for Central Finsbury and Poona was eager to welcome him before he proceeded to Lahore. All the events were still quite fresh in the speaker's memory and he well remembered that Mr. Gokhale was so enthusiastic over having had the opportunity of escorting Mr. Dadabhoy that he said he would sit on the coach-box. He well remembered how when the carriage passed through one street into another Mr. Gokhale waved his hand cheering and cheering the Grand Old Man. He believed that that inspiration was always with him and he

THE LATE HON. MR. GOKHALE.



Through the Courtesy of Mr. O. H. Baree of the Servants of India Society.

THE BODY PHOTOGRAPHED PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL TO THE BURNING GROUND.

Mr. Gokhale was unable to move from his bed and here they met with another incident. There was in the house in which they lived a lady, Mrs. Congreve, and the moment she heard of the accident and what the doctor said about it, she volunteered to become his nurse and she did more as his sister and he (the speaker) could never forget the services she rendered for fifteen days that Mr. Gokhale was in bed. She did everything and anything to attend to his comforts and convenience and they were grateful for finding this true Sister of Mercy and he knew well that Mr. Gokhale never forgot afterwards Mrs. Congreve and the services she had rendered to him.

After stating with what reverence for his caste and religion Mr. Gokhale lived in England, Mr. Wacha with tears in his eyes and with a tremulous voice, went on to say that between him and Mr. Gokhale there ever was a fraternal affection. He used that word sincerely. They regarded and loved each other so much that they were like brothers and at this time he could not bear the loss of this dear friend.

IN THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Wacha next referred at length to the unfortunate plague incident which brought about trouble for two or three years for Mr. Gokhale and then went on to give the history of Mr. Gokhale's career and said that although there were other able men in the Legislative Council, he did not think anybody could be said to have approached Mr Gokhale in the knowledge of public affairs, in the mastery of details and in the lucidity of expression and eloquence,—not that stirring eloquence that Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea or Sir Pherozeshah Mehta would deliver—but simple eloquence, which used to electrify all the members who assembled in the Council. The question of questions on which Mr. Gokhale had set his heart was the educational question. He was full of belief that until primary education was spread all over, the country could not advance. He believed that the first foundations for advancement were education and sanitation and they knew the history of that agitation for education and it was his work mainly—he did not forget his other colleagues who were sharers in the troubles with him—that brought on those glorious results that they had; thanks to the sympathy of Lord Hardinge, they were now a great deal better in the matter of education and sanitation than they were five years ago.

Mr. Wacha then went on to say that it hath pleased God to take him away from them before his time and they all mourned his loss. There had been other illustrious men, who had flourished long before Mr. Gokhale. Even at the present time they found men as good, as hard working and as brilliant in talents as Mr. Gokhale—he would say there was no dearth of talented men in the country—but owing to variety of causes those talented men had not got the same opportunities to display their zeal and enthusiasm as was the case with Mr. Gokhale. One great opportunity with Mr. Gokhale was that he had vowed to devote himself for the greater welfare of his country. That was the one idea which dominated in him and which unceasingly began to evolve in him. Being a man of leisure he devoted his time, his energy and his talents to the welfare of his country and that was a great item of asset they must place to the credit of Mr. Gokhale.

"GO AND DO LIKEWISE."

Addressing a few words of advice to the students, he said that they had met to appreciate the good work done by Mr Gokhale and to commemorate his memory and to them he would say "go and do likewise." That was his exhortation to them. It might be that many might not have that opportunity which Mr. Gokhale had but those amongst them who have got resources and wealth and leisure could certainly take a vow from now to devote themselves to the country and to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Gokhale. That was the only way in which the welfare of the country could be advanced. Patriotism did not consist in lip patriotism. It must be materialised and put in a concrete form by doing the work they were able to do with power and ability for the good of the country. That was what Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji did over fifty years ago. When he lost he did not lose heart, he never said "defeated" and pursued his task with unceasing energy to make India prosper politically and economically. That was the lesson their great men had taught them and Mr. Gokhale was the latest and freshest of that class of men. All India mourned his loss. He was indeed a bright star, a meteor that shone on the heaven, only to disappear. He was one of the great pillars of popular welfare. He was one of the prominent standard bearers in the guard of public life of India. He thought he had said enough. They must keep the memory of such a leader in public life ever green. Peace be to his ashes.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved the following resolution:—

The members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood in special general meeting assembled esteem it their melancholy duty to place on record their sense of profound sorrow for the most untimely death on the 19th instant, of the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C. I. E. By his death in the prime of life and in the height of his intellectual powers, both the Government and the people of all India have suffered a most signal loss and affliction, the extent of which it is difficult to estimate and which nothing that yet could be thought of, will ever adequately compensate for. When we consider the remarkable abilities which enabled him to render the supereminent services he did to this great country, whether in the School, the Senate, the Legislative Councils, the Press and on the public platforms the high-minded ideals which ever guided his conduct; the zeal, earnestness and chivalry with which he carried on his public work; the truthfulness, guilelessness and nobility of his character; the amiability of his temper, the modesty of his disposition and blamelessness of his private life that so endeared him to all; the overflowing kindness of his heart that never shirked helping others; the strenuous labours of his life that kept him in harness to the last; and lastly, when we consider and remember the intense enthusiasm he brought to his work and the undeviating and selfless devotion with which he applied himself to every cause and matter that concerned India's interests and India's welfare and which alas no doubt contributed to hasten his end, Mr. Gokhale was one of the most eminent leaders, public servants and patriots that India has produced and of whom any country, however great and cultured, might justly be proud. His life so full of great achievement and and noble self-sacrifice leaves the name of Gopal Krishna Gokhale as a glorious legacy of honour and good fame to India and his lamentable death, at a juncture too when we could so ill spare him, creates a void that will not be easily filled. Words fail to give due expression to the feelings of pain, grief and concern at the sad event that plunges all India into deep mourning, and of the admiration and affection for the deceased with which all the Members of this Brotherhood are moved at this fateful moment of universal gloom and sorrow; and it is with these feelings as part sufferers with them that this Students' Brotherhood offers its most heartfelt condolence to the orphaned daughters of Mr. Gokhale and other members of his family and to the Servants of India Society in this their present hour of trial, anguish and bereavement.

In doing so Mr. Jayakar said that the resolution was self-contained and exhaustive, noting every salient feature in the life of Mr. Gokhale and he wished to point out only one feature which struck him as the most dominant feature in Mr. Gokhale's life. In all things Mr. Gokhale did, truth was the greatest it was even greater than patriotism. Another feature that struck him was that in spite of his very great eminence, Mr. Gokhale always remained the same tender hearted, delicate minded, sensitive and affectionate individual as he was before distinctions were showered on him.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, in seconding the resolution, said he did not wish to mar the sanctity of that inspiring hour by adding any remarks of his own. All he would say was that the Furgusson College, New English School and the Deccan Society owed their present position to Mr. Gokhale, whose inspiring character and attractiveness had enabled him to collect a band of noble workers fired with the same will of self-sacrifice and self-denying ordinance.

The resolution was then carried in solemn silence all standing.

The Rev. Dr. Scott then moved a vote of thanks to the chair. In doing so he said that they had a meeting worthy of the solemn occasion and when they chose Mr. Wacha as their president they did so with a conviction that he was the most suitable man in Bombay and that conviction was now confirmed into certainty by the most interesting address he had delivered containing so much of historic value and so much of insight into the life of the great man who had departed.

The vote was carried with acclamation and in a brief reply Mr. Wacha said that there were many great men but unknown to the world were many and known to the world were few. They did not find Gokhale's every day or every year but he hoped the next generation would produce another Gokhale.

The meeting was then dissolved.

"FATHER OF LITERATE INDIA."

INDIAN MEDICAL VOLUNTEERS' SORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Indian volunteers at Netley Hospital have passed a resolution expressing great sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale, who was the father of literate India and moderate nationalists.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A circular signed by leading members of all communities in Bombay has been issued summoning a preliminary meeting at the Municipal Hall on Friday the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), to consider what steps should be taken to give expression to the sense of the great loss sustained by the country in the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and to commemorate worthily his great public services.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE,

A special meeting of the members of the Social Service League will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to give expression to the League's deep sense of sorrow at the very sad death of Mr. Gokhale.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., will presidt.

SHERIFF'S MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

A sheriff's meeting with Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose presiding is being arranged for next Tuesday at the Calcutta Town Hall to raise a memorial to the late Mr. Gokhale.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASES COMPROMISED AFTER ONE YEAR'S HEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

About the end of 1913 Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society Ltd., Gujranwala, brought a suit of defamation at Madras in respect of certain articles that appeared in the "Arya Patrika" about the said Society, against Rai Bahadur Mulraj, Rai Thakur Dutt, Ralia Ram, R. P. Chatterji and Bhola Nath and Devi Chand alleging that the first three were proprietors, the fourth editor and that the fifth and sixth were the proprietors of the press in which the paper was printed.

A civil suit claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages was also filed by Mangal Sen at Madras against the defendants.

By an order of the Governor-General in Council the first case was transferred from the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to the Court of the District Magistrate Lahore and was pending before Mr. O'Neil Shaw, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore.

The fifth and sixth defendants apologised and were discharged but the case against the first four defendants had been proceeding on for nearly a year before Mr. Shaw. A number of counsel and pleaders were engaged on both sides.

As a sequel to the first case a number of counter-defamation cases was started against Mangal Sen by Rai Thakur Dutt and Ralla Ram at various places.

On Tuesday, however, a compromise was filed in the Court of Mr. O'Neil Shaw by which the parties agreed to withdraw all cases and the counter-cases.

The Court passed an order acquitting all the accused.

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OBJECTIONS TO CONSCRIPTION

FEAR OF A PRUSSIAN PROTOTYPE.

Writting to the "Westminster Gazette" during mail week Mr. Jerome K. Jerome says:—

I know from conversation and correspondence that in this short letter I shall be expressing the views of a not inconsiderable number of quite earnest and quite respectable people. The advocates of conscription profess themselves unable to understand the reason for our opposition. May I state it?

Conscription would place the entire body of workers under the command of a small leisured class consisting of the landed aristocracy and the inheritors of wealth assisted by a guard of professional soldiers. There is no disputing this. The plan has been worked out by our neighbours before our eyes. There is no improvement of it possible.

Establish conscription in England, and five years hence we should be living under a military system precisely similar to that now operating in Germany. A military party would be established. It would be their business to see to it that the country was always prepared for war. Assisted by the Jingo Press (I think we may take that for granted), by Society with a capital "S," by the vast commercial interests that war would benefit, by the "Patriotism" of Piccadilly-circus and the music-halls, they would endeavour to keep the country in a continual starte of military ferment. I am not prepared to accept the theory that human nature is subject to geographical boundaries. Given the necessary encouragement and opportunity, I can see an English Military Party rivalling its Prussian prototype in enthusiasm for war purely for war's sake.

A FLIMSY PRETENCE.

Depending upon a voluntary response from the nation's workers, such Military Party (for already it exists among us in embryo) remains harmless. Once establish conscription, it could use the nation as its tool; and as to what sort of use it would make of us Potsdam is affording us an object-lesson. The pleasing argument that the way to avoid war is to direct a nation's whole attention, its whole energies, its whole interests upon the preparation for war is rather out of date by this time. The flimsy pretence that conscription is only desired for the defence of our shores is already exploded. Already our conscriptionist Press is busy proclaiming the Bernhardi doctrine that defence, properly understood, means priority of attack—that to defeat the files of the invades it is always necessary t invade him first, &c., &c. Once put England under the heel of miltarism and I can see our armies of "defence" taking many long journeys.

Shortly stated, I object to conscription because I am convinced that conscription means militarism, and that militarism means war.

Were I a Frenchman or a Russian I would submit to it. Living under contenual expetation of war would choose the lesser evil of preparing to be the conqueror. But as an Englishman I see no sense in flinging God Almighty's great gift of the sea back into His face. It is God's sea that has kept England free from the curse of militarism; that has enabled England to grow great in liberty and freedom while the rest of Europe has remained chained and stunted under the shackles of war. I am suspicious at being asked to abandon all the advantages our indular position has given us at the bidding of journalists and politicians who have never been able to disguise their regret at the passing of the feudal system.

The defence of our country is not the question, and our conscriptionists must know it is not. Were conscription for the Navy ever to become thinkable, there would be no one in England to oppose it. Our present experience has put it on record that behind that "sure shield" we can, when the rare necessity arises, build up whatever army we require. No sacrifice necessary for maintaining the supremacy of our Navy will ever be begrudged by Englishmen. From behind that impregnable rampart, when we are asked to go to the assistance of our neighbours we will listen to the arguments put before us and we will consider the matter. And it shall be decided, not by a General Staff, but by the people.

DOGS IN THE WAR.

Few people are aware, perhaps, of the extent to which dogs are used in the war. In an article on the subject in the February "Windsor" Mr. Oliver Hyde gives many details concerning the various activities of these animals. Of recent years most of the military Powers have put the dog to practical use in the field. It is said that the Germans employ six thousand dogs—collies, pointers, and Airedales. Russia favours the Caucasian breed, while Austria believes that the Dalmatians are the most suitable. France uses the same type as the Belgians; the Turk's choice has fallen upon Asiatic sheep-dogs. We hear also of the employment of the German boarhound and the Russian borzois for the transport of ammunition and lighter stores. The Austrians believe in the dog as a path-finder in mountain warfare.

AS MESSENGERS, &c.

Airedales are accounted one of the best breeds of war dogs. When the Airedale detects the foe he makes no fuss; he merely makes a low growl and stiffens his body, hints sufficient for the human sentinel, who immediately puts his dumb friend's advice to good account. Another use of the war dog is that of messenger to outposts. One way is for a motor-cyclist scout to take out a dog with him on his side-car, and to send him back to headquarters with information. The message is concealed in the dog's collar. In Red Cross work the dog is beyond price. In the field the ambulance dogs wear, besides their equipment of first aid necessaries, a white coat on which the Red Cross is prominently displayed.

HOW RUSSIAN WOMEN ARE WORKING.

ROYAL EXAMPLES.

Idealism, that great trait of the Russian character, was never more pronounced than in the splendid work which Russian women of all classes are doing during the war, writes J. J. W. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." "Every woman in Russia, from the Empress and her daughters down to the peasant woman is working," says Mme. Wolkoff, wife of the Naval Attache, herself acting as vice-president of the working party, which, under the presidency of Countess Benckendorff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, meets three times weekly at the Russian Embassy in order to work for the British Red Cross. This proof of Russian friendship is reciprocated by Lady Buchanan, wife of our Ambassador at Petrograd, who, as soon as war broke out, commenced work for the Russian soldiers.

SPLENDID ORGANIZATION.

There is no social life, no thought of dress and amusement in Russia at present, for all are either working in hospitals or stores, and the heads of one training institution in Kieff are often working twenty out of the twenty-four hours. All work is voluntary, and all institutions, whether public or private or emanating from the "Zemstwo," come under the guidance of the Russian Red Cross. Some of the Grand Duchesses have gone to the front; the Grand Duke George has organized a hospital in Warsaw; and all those who have large country houses at their disposal have placed them at the service of the wounded.

"Perhaps the women of Russia study medicine and nursing more generally than is the case in England," said Mme. Wolkoff, "for in Russia the poorer classes look more naturally to those who are blessed with a larger share of this world's goods for care and protection. This feeling is now on the decline in towns, but in country places, where doctors have rounds of a hundred miles' radius, the poor of a district, in the absence of the medical man, are looked after and tended by the daughters of the house on whose estate they live. Thus every young girl goes in for medicine because she loves the work."

The Empress of Russia is an inspiring example to all Russian women. She has given up her two Palaces at Tzarskoe Selo for hospitals. Here both she and the ladies of the Court work day after day. Some months ago her Majesty inaugurated a "Linen Week," when every woman brought offerings of linen for the use of the soldiers, and very touching and pathetic were some of the gifts brought by many poor old subjects of the Empress. Another week "Warm Clothing" was the subject chosen, and again "Tobacco" was appealed for. The Grand Duchess Serge is also doing devoted work as the head of the hospital at the Martha Maria Convent in Moscow. In London the colony of Russian women is small, but they do equally enthusiastic work. Countess Benckendorff's daughter, Mrs. Ridley, has trained at the Metropolitan Hospital, and has now gone to work at the hospital which Lord Lucas has opened at Wrest Park, while Mme. Wolkoff devotes herself to St. John Ambulance duties when not busy at the Embassy.

THE INDIAN SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

The current issue of the "Observer" contains an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Saint Nihal Singh on the impressions of the Indian soldiers on being conducted round London.

I asked one man, writes Mr. Singh, if the aeroplanes had impressed him very greatly. He replied in a roundabout manner by saying that it would interest him to learn how Europeans had been able to ferret out the secrets of the ancient Indians, who used to travel about the sky in oodan-katholas (flying cradles). There spoke a true son of Mother India, who would seek to find, in his homeland and history, the prototype of everything he might see anywhere else in the world, confident that all wisdom had its origin in the land of the Vedas.

A soldier who was asked what he thought of the London streets facetiously answered that it seemed to him that Amritsar and Bombay had been transported across the "seven seas" and indiscriminately deposited in the city alongside the Thames. In order to understand what he meant by this statement it must be explained that the former is a network of lanes and that the latter is famous for its spacious streets. It was when he was being conducted through the labyrinth of one of the Inns of Court that the soldier found his mind travelling back to Amritsar, the religious centre of the Sikhs; and when he drove through the Mall and other avenues that he was reminded of the beauties of Bombay, whence he had set sail for the Front.

The horselessness of London has impressed many.

"Is it because all the horses are needed at the Front that there are so few of them here?" inquired one.

"Or is it because they do not have noble oxen to plough the fields that the English cannot afford to ride about in carriages drawn by spanking steeds?" asked another.

A tall Baluchi asked why the tails and manes of so many horses in London had been cut off, and why they were reined back so tightly. He saw, in his mind's eye, the long wavy tail and flowing mane of the Arab horses of his homeland, holding their heads high without being check-reined, carrying themselves with proud grace, as if they had royal blood flowing in their veins. No one could make him understand the psychology of the Westerner who robs his horse of these, his points of greatest beauty, merely because it is the fashion to do so. This same son of Nature broke into a loud guffaw when he saw a poodle dog in Hyde Park with its hair cut in the latest style in a series of meaningless tufts.

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Kipling, in his story "At the End of the Passage," gives a terrible description of the nervous break-down that overtakes the hard-worked European in India at this time of the year.

The subject was fully discussed by the **President of the Indian Medical Board** in a paper read recently before the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene on Neurasthenia (Nervous Break-down). Speaking from a long experience of India, he said that normal persons in the tropics often experienced neurasthenic symptoms, which he described as follows:—

"An officer, otherwise in every way a good fellow, becomes short-tempered; forgets names; is troubled with sleeplessness; feels his work too much for him; shirks responsibility; given to making molehills into mountains; procrastinating; susceptible on slight exertion, mental or physical, to fatigue, and with a loss of all powers of concentration."

Accompanying this condition there are usually symptoms attributed to liver, while, in the rainy season especially, a man's powers of resistance to disease are lowered and he is rendered more liable to attacks of Malaria, Dysentery, Typhoid, Cholera, Stomach and Bowel disorders, etc.

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INDIA: NOW AND AFTER.

MODES OF TRANSITION AND PERIOD OF CONCILIATION.

Sir Henry Cotton contributes to the "Con temporary Review," the following remarkable article reviewing the favouring conditions of the past four years' Indian administration and the changes brought about by a sympathetic Government:—

India and the war! What is the meaning of the present attitude of India? What does it mean when Indian warriors are fighting side by side with our own against our common foe? What does it mean when there is a general outburst of loyalty to Great Britain from every part of our Indian Empire? What will this mean to India in the near future?

These are questions we do not find it easy to answer. It had been impressed on us by the overwhelming testimony of retired Anglo-Indians in our midst, by private letters from India, by books and magazine articles, and by telegrams and other communications published in the press, that India was in a state of turmoil bordering on revolt, and that our countrymen there were living over a smouldering volcano, which was only restrained from eruption by the incessant vigilance of our officials and the pressure of a powerful British army at their back. Who can wonder that German opinion was led astray, and that it was confidently believed by our enemies that the declaration of war would compel us to concentrate our energies in the East to maintain our Empire unimpaired? There are few of us who can honestly say that they did not share this belief.

All of a sudden, as it were a bolt from the blue, these apprehensions are shattered. It was but yesterday that our vision of India was a picture of danger, gloom, and suspicion. To-day the war curtain rises on a scene of enthusiasm and confidence. All is loyalty and devotion. What a contrast! Is it real? Is it possible that there has been such a kaleidoscopic change? The only answer to this question is in the negative. Our alarms of the "Indian peril" were as futile as they were false, and I hope we are a little ashamed of our panic. But what of the present? How can we trust the mentors who have so far deceived us? What is the true significance of the attitude of India, which the outbreak of the war has revealed? It is to this problem that I now address myself.

I will do my best to present a sober view of the situation. I shall first deal very briefly with the attitude of the fighting races of India, and of the Protected Princes of whom we hear so much. That is a comparatively simple matter, and need not detain us. I then propose to deal at greater length with the far more complex and important question of the attitude of the educated class, both Hindus and Mohammedans, and of the people whom they represent. And in this connection I shall have to touch on the future developments towards which all the Indian aspects of the war eventually converge.

THE FIGHTING ELEMENT.

It goes without saying that it is among the fighting races of India that our army is mainly recruited. Like the masses of the people from every part of India, they depend on agriculture for their livelihood, but their profession is war. In this respect they have no analogy among the civilised countries of the world, unless perhaps it is to be found in the aristocratic classes of England and Germany, and the Samurai of Japan. It was observed some years ago by a very competent authority, the late Sir Richard Temple, that there were signs of decay in the martiol spirit of these races. "With the masses of them there is hardly now the predilection for the fight, the instinct of physical contention that there used to be." This remark is probably true of the populations of Bombay and Madras, from whom at one time some of our best soldiers were drawn. But it is not applicable to the fighting races of Upper India, such as the Pathan, the Sikh, and the Rajput. Among these the war impulse is as strong as ever. The Gurkhas are also a fighting race, but they are of a different character and are not British subjects at all. The flower of our Indian army consists of hereditary warriors, whose ancestors distinguihed themselves by deeds of valour which it is the ambition of their descendants to emulate. The lust for battle is in their blood, and bred in their bones. "All war is good," one of them at the front is alleged to have said, "and the bigger the war the better." Such men do not theorise about the cause for which they are going to fight; they are no politicians, and for the most part are uneducated or at best of very imperfect education. They are trained, organised, and equipped in the most perfect manner possible, and when the call comes for active service, whether in Eastern climes or, as now, for the first time, in Europe, it is not surprising that they should be recognised by friend and foe as a fighting force of the first value. I will only add this, thot they are true to their salt.

The population of India is, in round numbers, 313,000,000, of whom rather more than 69,000,000 live in territory which is technically not part of British India. Scattered over this territory there are 693 "Native States," which differ among themselves in the widest possible manner in size ond importance, and represent every conceivable type and stage of political evolution. The largest of these, by Hyderabad, is nearly eight time as large as Belgium.

The smallest comprise only a few villages. Some enjoy substantial immunity from interference by the British Government in nearly all functions of internal administration; others are subject to much stricter control. The rulers of these States are known as the Protected Princes of India. All are under the suzerainty of his Majesty, and acknowledge a feudal fealty to an Emperor of alien race and dwelling in a distant land.

LOYALTY OF PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

I speak now of the greater of these Princes, and it is not too much to say that they are wholly changed in character and personality from their predecessors forty years ago. I can remember these Chieftains as they were then, and especially the Mahratta Chiefs, Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar. They were men of no cultivation or education. Haughty in demeanour, contemptuous in gesture, and designedly slovenly in their attire on State occasions at Government House, their manners were unprepossessing, and their relations with the British Government were often strained. Now there is the greatest possible contrast. Education has done its work. A number of Chief's Colleges have been established with the best results, and for young Chiefs not attending these colleges special tutors and guardians have been provided. Many of them have travelled in Europe, and have shared in the occupations and daily interests of English life. They have played in our games, and have won renown for their prowess. Their martial instincts have been encouraged, and this has done much to kindle a glow of ambition and pride in the Empire in which they play their part. The scions of ruling and noble families are taught military exercises and military science. A voluntary movement towards co-operation in the task of Imperial defence has led to the formation of a force of Imperial Service Troops, which has reached a high standard of efficiency. There is far less friction now than there used to be between these Chiefs and the British Residents at their Courts. Grievances and complaints are now few and far between.

Events have long been tending to unite these Chiefs together in a spirit of emulation towards a continually increasing sense of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. This feeling culminated on the occasion of the King's visit to India, when they were brought into direct and personal contact with their Sovereign. They rejoiced exceedingly to be able to tender to him their dutiful obeisance, and were in their turn recognised and acknowledged by him as pillars of the vast Empire over which he presides. It is not easy for stay-at-home Englishmen to grasp the full significance of the Royal visit. Wonderful as was its influence among all classes of the Indian people, there is no section of the community to which its meaning appealed more immediately to their heart than the Protected Princes. The glowing enthusiasm then roused has found expression at the present national crisis when we witness, not without emotion, the unique spectacle of these potentates coming forward with one accord to place their personal service and all the resources of their States at the disposal of the King-Emperor.

I pass on now to the people of British India and the attitude of the educated classes who are of them, influence them, and are their best and only representatives. What is their attitude? Let me say at once that the heart of the Indian people is true to England. The people of India do believe in the good faith, honour, and integrity of the British race. Their faith in Great Britain is firm and strong. They know how close is the link between England and India. Their political instincts are abhorrent to any rupture with the past. The future of India in their minds is as inseparable from England as it is from their Mohammedan and Hindu antecedents.

AN ELEMENT OF DISTRUST.

So far the facts are indisputable. This has been the attitude of the people of India for generations. I do not remember a time when it has undergone any real change. But if unqualified this statement would create an imperfect and erroneous impression. India is not yet a self-governing Dominion, and the use of such words as loyalty and disloyalty is not strictly applicable to her people. There is no doubt of the loyalty of the self-governing Dominions: we need no evidence of it, we are surrounded by it at the present moment, though at the back of it all there is the proud consciousness to which Kipling gave expression: "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own." It is this feeling which is the very source of the loyalty of the Dominions. But in the case of India there is no such inspiration. Indians are a subject race, and their manifestations of loyalty are inevitably tame and ineffective. They have claimed to pay the expenses of the Indian army fighting at the front, and this claim has been allowed. But they are not allowed to enrol themselves as volunteers, and no Indian is permitted to hold a commission in the regular army other than in the Indian Medical Service. The only fighting part they can take in the war is through their fighting races, who form a very small proportion of the population. They have been so far distrusted by the autaorities that under the operation of the Arms Act they were disarmed. They have not been admitted to citizenship in British Colonies. There still is unrest in the country, and who indeed would expect anything else? But yet the note rings true that India is heart and soul with England in this crisis. It is a curious and unparalled phenomenon: on the one hand aspirations repressed, racial bitterness on both sides which, I am sorry to say, show scanty signs of abatement, a general simmering of unrest; and on the other a chorus of loyal protestations which are undoubtedly genuine and sincere.

What does it all mean? It was gratifying to our self-complacency to have been assured by Lord Crewe in a recent speech that the key to India's present attitude was to be found in the "quality and character of the Indian Civil Service." But though the members of the Civil Service belong to a hierarchy which possesses many virtues, it is not a gift of theirs to identify themselves with the people, or to influence their modes of thought. Their failure in this direction, and their inability to adapt themselves to the changing conditions of their environment, brought about by time and education, have been instrumental in no small degree to the furtherance of unrest. If British rule in India meant nothing more than the rule of the Indian Civil Service, we should never have witnessed the present exhibition of India's loyalty and devotion. No, indeed! India stands firm, not because of the "quality and character" of the Civil Service, but because beyond its bureaucratic methods she sees the British Crown, the British Parliament, and the British people. There lies the indicatjon of the clue for the solution of the problem. It is the hope of the future rather than satisfaction with the present which is the secret of India's demonstrations of loyalty. That hope is deep, ferven', and well grounded. The King in one of his Indian speeches said: "I leave you a legacy of hope." I find now that even the organs of reactionary opinion in England, which are ordinarily hostile to Indian aspirations, have been induced by the pressure of events to recognise the duty we owe to India to admit her as a component part of the Empire, in the full enjoyment of equal rights. This view has received also official recognition. It was the most striking passage in a recent speech of Mr. Charles Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for India, when he said in the House of Commons: "It was premature to attempt to anticipate the consequences that might follow from this historic event—the participation of India in force in the World War of the Empire. The results would not be fully seen until the war was over. But it was clear that India claimed to be not a mere dependent of but a partner in the Empire, and her partnership with us in spirit and on the battlefield could not but alter the angle from which we should all henceforward look at the problems of the Government of India."

THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

It is this view which it is necessary above all others to keep unobscured. There is among the Indian educated classes a reasoned sense of devotion to the British Crown. They are sensible of the undeniable benefits conferred by British rule. They regard with dread and horror the prospect, however remote, of any weakening of the Empire. They throw themselves therefore, at a crisis like the present, unreservedly on the side of Great Britain. But behind this attitude there is their own growing national movement, and a passionate longing in favour of provincial self-government. Their avowed aim and object is to put pressure upon the existing form of administration, until it adapts itself to changes which under its own impulse have been fostered outside its constitution. The first step in this direction is a measure which Lord Hardinge himself has outlined. It is the grant of provincial autonomy, each province being self-contained in administration and finance, working under the supervision of the Government of India, which would interfere only in case of mis-government. That is the first step. The second step, which must eventually follow, is the gradual admission of India into the Federation of the Empire, as a self-governing unit and forming one of its component parts, in the full enjoyment of equal rights. These are the hopes and aspirations which fill the Indians' hearts. The ideal they hold is that India may ultimately be placed in a position corresponding to that of the self-governing Dominions, and they claim that this ideal should no longer be disdainfully treated as a vision and a dream.

I do not lose sight of the utterances and wicked excesses of a small group of young and hot-headed fanatics of a type which, unfortunately, is to be found in every country. They are an unnatural growth in India, and only came to life a few years ago. At best they are but a microscopic minority of irreconcilables, who receive no encouragement from their fellow-countrymen, who are, indeed, the principal sufferers at their hands. They will perish surely, if slowly, as the conditions which gave them birth are surely but too slowly passing away. *Non ragionam di lor.* Of infinitely greater importance in the symptoms of modern Indian life is the cementing of the friendly relations between the two great communities of the Indian people. There is no sign in the history of our times more encouraging and fraught with benefit to the people of India than the growing union and identification of interests of Hindus and Mohammedans. Concerted co-operation is now the key-note of both alike. This is the direct result of education. Unity of ideas is due to uniformity of training. Mutual trust, a desire for the achievement of common ends and objects—nationalism and self-government—these are the inspiration of the rising generation, not less of Mohammedans than Hindus.

LORD HARDINGE'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

The present situation is, indeed, full of hope. Just as in England so in India, all controversial questions between the Government and a constitutional Opposition, all matters on which there are difference of opinion—and there are many—are temporarily postponed. India presents to the world the spectacle of a United Empire. At the Indian National Congress, which has just held its sittings at Madras, there was a scene of wild enthusiasm when the veteran Bengal patriot, the Honourable Surendro Nath Banerjea, declared that their desire was "to proclaim to the Kaiser and to the enemies of England that behind the British Army was the Indian people, who as one man would defend the Empire and die for it." Hindu and Mohammedan, Zoroastrian and Buddhist, all alike responded to this eloquent outburst. The spark which has kindly this flame of loyalty is the present crisis. But it is no more than the truth when I add that the devotion of the people of India would never have manifested itself as it has done had it not been for the wise and concilistory policy which has been followed throughout his administration by Lord Hardinge. The King's visit, the glamour of his presence among the people, and his Majesty's gracious announcements at Delhi created a profound impression which paved the way. But it is due to Lord Hardinge that we should accord to him the first place in the great work of conciliation, for which his Viceroyalty will ever be remembered. He has been ably supported by the Provincial Governors, Lords Carmichael, Pentland, and Willingdon for whose appointment India has reason to be grateful to the present Secretary of State. Under their sympathetic rule men's hearts have softened, and while there is no change in their aspirations and ideals, hope has replaced disappointment, and confidence distrust. At no time was there ever any wavering in allegiance to Great Britain. But it is under the favouring conditions of the past four years—very different from those of the unhappy lustrum which preceded them—and under such conditions only, that we find the spirit of an emotional people rising to such displays as we have witnessed since the declaration of war, and which culminated in the Congress at Madras.

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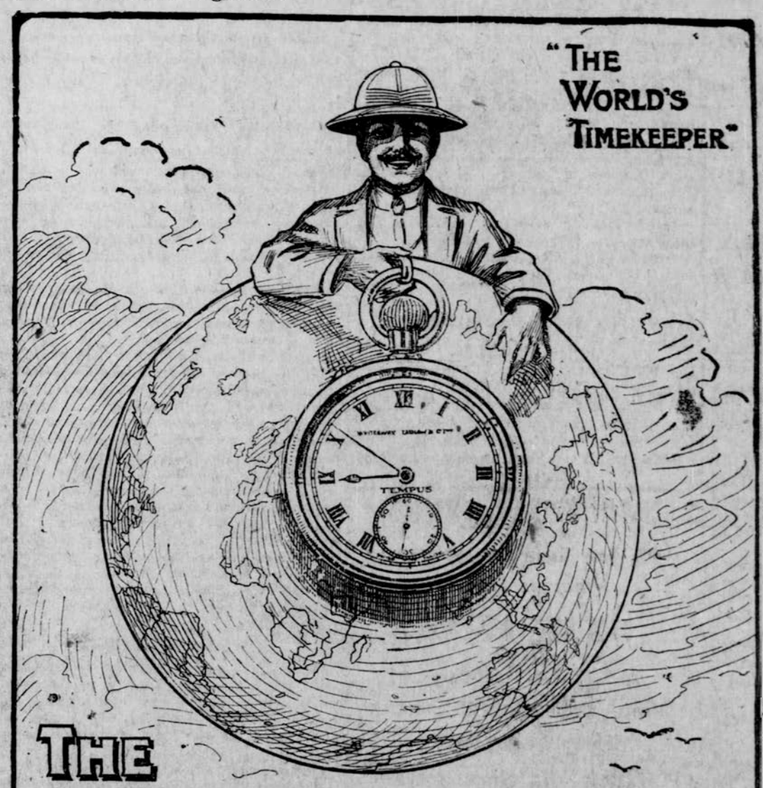

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